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For the BLADE.

TWILIGHT PICTURES.

BY MOSS ROSE.

XII—THE LIGHT.

On wings of the morning night fled away,
And came o'er the hills a glad golden day,
And hues of beauty were over it thrown,
That earth, with its shadows, never has known,
And 'twas not the light of the holy stars,
As they step at eve through the twilight bars,
Nor the amber gleam of the moon so fair,
Nor the ray of the sun that met me there.
Than the diamond's light, 'twas holier far;
'Twas Heaven's own light through the door ajar,
And came from the home where the loved ones dwell,
A mantle of peace o'er my spirit fell;
I saw them again in newness of life,
And past all the perils, the toil, and strife.
I saw them as victors, bearing the palm,
And breathing the air of life-giving balm.
And gone were the mourner's sorrows and sighs,
The tears were all wiped from the misty eyes.
No longer the life by dull care was crossed,
The vain regrets, and pinings were lost,
The home is fairer than words may tell,
The upper home where the loved ones dwell,
I see all the loved, and they are not dead,
They have only beyond our vision fled,
For we cannot see with earth-dimmed eyes,
The glories that lie beyond the far skies,
Through tears we see not the love-sandaled feet,
As they pass along the sapphire-paved street,
Of the City that knows no murky night,
Nor mournful partings, nor sorrow, nor blight,
O, pen may not write, and tongue may not tell,
Of the holy joys where the loved ones dwell,
Thank God for the cheering Faith vision brought,
For the precious, the priceless lesson taught,
We may gladly give up our fleeting breath,
And voice, for the truth that there is no Death.

THE END.

Written Expressly for the Toledo BLADE.

Throne and Scaffold.

A Historical Romance.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK II—THE KING.

CHAPTER IX.

IN DEADLY PERIL.

It was with but laggard steps that Godfrey Tavener passed the gateway of the Riverside Mansion at Lambeth, the same gateway through which he had now so often tripped with the light haste of love, to seek interview with her who was dearest to him in the whole world.

This night his errand was far different, and more than once he thought of turning back, bearing in mind the familiar proverb about those who mingle in other people's affairs, yet still his better nature warred against his prudence, and would not suffer him, knowing somewhat of the danger which menaced his friend Derham, to coolly pass upon his way with the comfortable consolation that Derham's love affairs were no business of his.

Hitherto Godfrey had carefully steered clear of the innumerable plots, which seemed to be the very atmosphere of the court in which he lived.

Till now he had abstained from allying himself to any party, being contented to say the King knighted me with his own hand, the King appointed me one of his own personal Knights, and that is sufficient; my allegiance is doubly due to my sovereign, and I acknowledge no other chief.

Now it would seem as if sorely against his will he were bound to take a part in one of the court conspiracies, but his duty to Derham demanded it, and he did not pause to consider the policy of the step, but only the best manner in which to accomplish his design.

It was a close thundery May night, black clouds covered the sky, and only now and again a slight breeze which felt as if it had swept across a blast furnace, stirred the topmost boughs of the trees, which edged the river side of the dowager Duchess of Norfolk's garden. There was an oppression in the atmosphere, and in the west now and again the lurid lightning played in blue flame around the massive, piled up clouds, whose shapes were dimly discernible by its aid.

But for the lightning the night was pitchy dark, and hardly a sound broke the silence save the occasional splash of oars as some boat passed by in mid-stream.

It suited Godfrey's mood better to walk for a while beneath the somber shadow of the trees, than to seek Derham's companions, whom he might be compelled to join in mad revelry over their wine, and moodily he paced up and down undisturbed, and with the company alone of his not too gleeful reflections.

He feared greatly that evil must of necessity befal this new infatuation of the King's. Katherine Howard he knew to be gay, full of spirit, flighty perhaps, and like all her sex, ambitious, and in his heart he doubted greatly whether her affection for Derham would stand the rivalry of a crown.

Derham's affection, he knew on the other hand, to be a wild mad passion, capable of any daring—of any folly.

He was devoted to her heart and soul, and being a man of strong impulse, and reckless courage, Godfrey feared much that in his impetuosity, he might do something which would procure him a life long banishment, if it did not lose him his head, for in the days of Harry the Eighth heads were but insecurely fastened on their owners' shoulders.

It was while he thought and pondered on these matters that the regular, measured beat of oars fell upon his ears, not passing up or down stream as others, but, as well as he could judge, drawing nearer and nearer to the spot where, in the deep shadow, he indulged his meditations.

There was nothing strange, nothing unusual in this. It might be any member of the household returning by water, but as most of us, in the hour of our deepest distress, in the moment of our greatest agony of mind, have had our thoughts distracted by some passing trivial incident, so it was with Godfrey, who welcomed as a relief to his own gloomy thoughts, the advent of the boat, and so timed his pacings to and fro as to keep a watch upon the landing place.

Presently there shot out from the black darkness a long, narrow boat, propelled by two rowers, which silently glided through the still water by the shore and stopped by the few planks which served as a landing stage. From the boat there got out a man of large proportions, wrapped in a long cloak, and wearing on his head a drooped hat, which even had the light afforded the means of recognition, would have effectually concealed his features.

This man after a few whispered directions to the boatmen, stood upon the shore till he had watched the bark, which had conveyed him to the garden, vanish once more into the deep shadows of the night, and then he turned from the river and bent his steps towards the house, the lights in the windows of which were dimly discernible here and there, twinkling amongst the trees.

Godfrey Tavener would not have bestowed a second thought upon this incident and having seen the passenger land, but failed to recognize him, and having noted him pass upon his way as one familiar with his whereabouts, his temporary and fictitious interest in him would have ceased had not he observed steal out from the black shade of the overhanging trees, another figure, also wrapped in a long dark cloak which rendered his cat-like movements difficult to follow, and who, while keeping as much as possible in the shadow pursued the man who had landed from the boat, with rapid, stealthy strides, every moment drawing nearer and nearer to him.

All unconscious that his steps were dogged, the first cloaked figure passed steadily forward, while Godfrey, suddenly realizing the danger in which the first stood from the man who followed him, who was evidently desirous of escaping observation, darted along a cross path by which he might intercept them both, and if need be protect the foremost from the dagger of the assassin.

Nor was his fear without foundation.

As he emerged from the thick grove of trees, he was just in time to see the second man overtake the first, and raise a hand, which a pale, quivering flash of lightning enabled him to perceive grasped some glittering steel weapon.

"Ha! treachery, treason!" shouted the one attacked, as, quickly turning, he perceived the attempt upon his life.

Without a moment's delay he whipped forth his sword, but the blow had fallen, and it might have fared ill with him had not Godfrey with a loud cry of "Murder! To the rescue!" sprung forward with a drawn sword and darted to the help of the assassin's intended victim.

The assailant, hearing the cry, waited not to see how many might constitute the rescue party, but incontinently turned and fled.

"Gadslife! hath the varlet escaped?" asked the man whom Godfrey had so opportunely assisted, and as he spoke the young knight, recognizing the voice, dropped on one knee before the speaker.

"My liege," quoth he, "the saints grant you be not hurt."

"Ha! thou knowest us?" replied the King—for it was indeed he; "who art thou?—thy name?—quick, speak!"

"Godfrey Tavener, your grace; one of your majesty's most humble servants."

"We mind thee well, young sir; and for this night's work be well assured thou shalt not go unrewarded, but hark on ye, not a word—not a syllable of this; it must not get abroad,"

"Is your grace hurt?" asked Godfrey, anxiously.

"A scratch, a mere scratch," said the King; "but the rogue who hath imperiled our life, what of him? Who is he? Didst thou recognize him?"

"Not I, your Grace; he fled too fast. Had I not known your Majesty's voice, I should have pursued him, but fearing your Grace was wounded, I waited to learn if my assistance were not needed."

"Thou art as loyal a knight as thou art brave," said the King, "add but one other quality—discretion—and be assured of our royal favor."

"My liege, you may rely upon me."

"Mark well, then, Henry of England, this night is at his Palace of Greenwich, where he keeps his bed for some slight passing illness—remember."

"At least permit me that I accompany your Grace—there may be further danger lurking in the shadow of those trees."

"Thou art over curious, young sir," replied the King in tones of displeasure. "An we had need of company on this adventure our palace would have furnished us a guard. Yet we would not be ungracious, we pray thy escort to yonder tower, when we will relieve thee of further attendance."

With naked sword in hand Godfrey preceded the King, through the dark alleys of the orchard, looking keenly to right and left, for any skulking assassin; but he who attacked the King appeared to have been alone, for no human being was visible, until they arrived beneath the shadow of the tower, through which Godfrey had often gained access to the apartments of the Lady Katherine Howard, in order to pass a happy hour in the society of the charming Cicely.

"Good even, Sir Godfrey," said the King. "We shall not forget thee, or the service thou hast rendered."

The postern opened as he spoke, and Henry entered the Tower, leaving Godfrey without, to reflect upon the strange chance, which had brought him to the King's assistance.

His own experience confirmed, if any confirmation were necessary the popular report that the King was in the habit of privately visiting Katherine Howard at her grandmother's house in Lambeth, and showed Godfrey the absolute necessity of warning Francis Derham, as soon as possible of the altered state of affairs. He could not doubt that he had been purposely got rid of to avoid the possibility of any awkward scenes, it was even within the bounds of probability by the desire of Katherine herself, but knowing the high spirit of his friend, Godfrey could hardly hope that he would calmly resign himself to the inevitable, and surrender his sweetheart without a word, to the caresses of his sovereign.

With these thoughts agitating his breast, Godfrey almost mechanically bent his steps in the direction of Derham's lodgings, and looking up at the familiar window was surprised to see a light dimly burning behind the lattice. Hardly believing it possible that his friend had returned, he nevertheless quickly mounted the narrow staircase, and pushing open the oaken door which stood ajar, he entered the chamber.

By the dim light of a horn lantern, Godfrey could only distinguish seated by the table, the figure of a man in cloak and boots, with a hat drawn well over his face; he turned suddenly at Godfrey's entrance, and looking up with an impatient exclamation at the intrusion, revealed the features of Francis Derham, but so aged, careworn and pained in expression that Godfrey could not forbear an exclamation of surprise.

"Francis?" cried Godfrey in amazement.

"Aye, my young favorite, all that remains of him," answered Derham with a ghastly mockery of his former cheerfulness, "art come to pledge a last cup with one on whom fortune hath frowned so heavily that life hath no more joy for him?" and as he spoke Derham cast from his hand something which fell upon the ground with the sharp ring of metal.

Stooping down, Godfrey picked up a long stiletto of foreign manufacture, and as his eyes rested upon the long, glittering blade a suspicion which almost amounted to a certainty fell upon him.

"You—you—Francis Derham, were the attempted assassin!" he cried.

"Aye! I would have killed him, had not some meddling fool—" then he stopped suddenly and confronted Godfrey. "Then it was you, Sir Godfrey, who spoilt my revenge. Beshrew me, but I thank thee not, e'en though tomorrow's sun had seen my head fall on Tower Hill. What, in the name of the foul fiend, brought thee here this night? Get thee hence! I love thee, Godfrey, and I mean thee no harm, but this night I am tormented of devils, and am no fit company for my fellow creatures. Get thee gone, I pray thee."

"No, friend," answered Godfrey; "I will not leave thee thus, lest thou do thyself or some other an injury."

"Then stay in the fiend's name. Thou knowest where to find the flagon, give me wine, Godfrey, for I have traveled three days and nights without rest, and have eaten nothing nor drank. When I heard it, I neither stopped nor stayed, till I was back here to learn my fate. Well—now I know it," and he laughed bitterly. "Give me wine,—that, at least, doth not deceive and bringeth warmth to the body, comfort to the heart and oblivion to the mind. Wine, I say,—fill the cup to the brim and praise the imps of Satan for good liquor."

Godfrey produced food and wine and placed them on the table, having first removed the dagger to a place of security. It was but too evident that a strong sense of injury, coupled with fatigue, and a want of proper nourishment had well nigh deprived Derham of his reason, and Godfrey proceeded to administer to his wants, with the devotion of friendship.

After awhile he began to talk less wildly and more coherently, though still in a most desponding vein. By degrees something of his old spirit returned to him, and by fits and starts he told Godfrey something of his sufferings, the substance of which was as follows:

Dispatched to the Continent at a moment's notice the day after the masque given by the Duke of Norfolk, he had had time for no more than a hurried adieu to Katherine. He had told her the pain with which he had witnessed the King's but too evident admiration, and bidden her beware of too lofty an ambition.

To this she rejoined that her heart was given once and forever, and that in the event of anything so improbable as the King attempting to gain her affections she would rather fly the country and endure poverty in a foreign land with Francis Derham than share the throne of England with the tyrant Henry.

Believing implicitly in her truthfulness, Derham had quitted the country with his misgivings set at rest, and although it occurred to him as strange that ever, as one mission for His Grace of Norfolk was accomplished another took its place, until his absence, originally put down at days, extended to months, he had no suspicion that he was being kept purposely out of the way until, lounging in the hall of a foreign court, he heard the King's divorce from Anne of Cleves spoken of as an undoubted fact, to be accomplished within a very short time, and, as a still less undoubted fact, the consequent marriage of the King to a fifth wife, in the person of the Lady Katherine Howard.

Acting on a sudden and absurd impulse, Derham had instantly challenged the youth who made the statement, and was hardly to be appeased with the explanation that he had but repeated the story which was in everybody's mouth.

That night, heedless of his mission abroad, reckless of all consequences that might ensue, Derham started for England, and traveled night and day, not pausing till he could obtain confirmation or contradiction of the report which had reached him in a strange land.

He had not been an hour in London without obtaining abundant proof that he had heard the truth. Then he rapped at the postern gate in the familiar tower, and was refused admittance. He was to be no more permitted to see the damsel he loved so ardently, and questioning brought out the truth that the King was expected to visit her that evening.

Then it was, that returning to his lodgings, with murder in his heart, he secreted the dagger beneath his cloak and went forth again. His first notion had been to slay Katherine and then himself; his second, to wreak a deadly vengeance on the King. "There is but one way with a royal rival," he said bitterly.

Godfrey did not attempt to argue with him in his then state of mind, but contented himself with pointing out that the attempted assassination was known only to three persons, the King, his would-be murderer and himself; that the King would never mention the incident, that Derham could only do so at the risk of his life, and that he (Godfrey) was under a solemn promise to his sovereign to maintain a discreet silence respecting the scene in which he had taken so prominent a part.

"Come, Frank;" said he, "you were half mad, beside yourself, with passion, and, enraged by jealousy; you meant it not, I dare swear, and no harm being done, we will even forget the past as if it had never been, and turn our thoughts to the future,"

"There is no future for me," said Derham mournfully.

"Nay, man, speak not so despondingly. Bethink you what 'tis best to do."

"I will see Kate to-morrow, though all the fiends of hell guard the door," answered Derham, passionately; then noticing the expression of Godfrey's face, he added, "Have no fear, I mean her no hurt; no one has cause to fear poor Frank Derham now, and God forbid I should check the poor girl's dream of ambition and happiness. I will but ask her one simple question, and if she then bid me go, I will go, and she shall never see or hear of me more. I will be to her as one who is dead."

"'Twill be better so," said Godfrey, "but can you trust yourself to speak with her?"

"What? Do you doubt me still?" answered Derham with a sad smile.

CHAPTER X.

THE FORFEIT HAND.

Godfrey, after leaving Derham, mounted his horse and rode back to Greenwich to rejoin the court, sorry and sad at heart.

He had a genuine affection for his friend, opposite as they were in many ways, and he could see nothing but wretchedness and misery as the result of his unfortunate attachment to the Lady Katherine Howard.

By throwing up his appointment abroad and returning unknown and undesired to England, he had hopelessly forfeited all claim upon his kinsman, the powerful Duke of Norfolk, who had hitherto stood his friend. By insisting on forcing himself into the presence of his lady love—and Godfrey left him holding that determination—he was not only running an extreme risk, but was placing her whom he adored in jeopardy, while should it ever unfortunately get wind, that it was he, who in a fit of jealousy, had made an attempt upon the King's life, the tower and the scaffold would be his doom, and lucky would he be if the pangs of torture were not added to his death.

That he had seriously compassed the King's murder Godfrey did not for a moment believe, though, in his mad passion of jealousy, he might have struck the blow which would have been his own death warrant, but that under any circumstances he had pronounced upon upon himself the sentence of outlawry, there could be no doubt, and Godfrey grieved, for he feared that the rough, unruly spirit of the man, aggravated by his wrongs, would lead him to adopt a mode of life which could have but one termination.

Godfrey knew enough of his sovereign to well aware that he would rather pardon the attempt upon his life than to brook a rival in his love, and, although there could be no doubt that hitherto the King had been kept in complete ignorance of the relations existing between Katherine and Derham, he was at the same time well assured that should Derham venture to present himself at court it would not be long before the insidious whispers would spread, and that not only his life, but that of the girl he loved, would be forfeited.

The separation of Henry from Anne of Cleves was virtually accomplished; a convocation of the clergy had without one dissentient voice pronounced the marriage null and void in obedience to the King's behest, and a bill to invalidate the marriage was prepared to pass the House of Lords; Cranmer, who had tied the nuptial knot, being entrusted with the mortifying task of dissolving the union.

Well, did the French Ambassador say of the King of England, "He is a marvelous man, and hath marvelous people about him."

Nor did it seem to Godfrey as if the absence of Francis Derham and his complete renunciation of Katherine would insure to the young girl who aspired to the glories of a throne that good fortune which she coveted, for from his interview with Marian Oughtred he gathered with but too great certainty that she was engaged in a conspiracy to deprive the King's favorite of the position which her beauty had won.

Godfrey Tavener, during his ride to Greenwich had ample food for reflection. It was true that in his experience hitherto of court life he had carefully avoided joining any party, content to do his duty to his sovereign, but now he found himself surrounded by difficulties and dangers, and in the possession of secrets which if revealed would assuredly give work to the headsman.

It was plain to him that Marian Oughtred, on the strength of the tender passages which had occurred between them during their journey to London, under his escort, looked upon him as an ally till, finding him little disposed to reveal what had come under his own observation during his visits to Cicely, she had not scrupled to threaten him with her displeasure.

Godfrey Tavener was constituted rather for fighting than for diplomacy. He had no patience with those who bowed and truckled, spied, watched and waited, till chance gave them the opportunity to wreak a masked vengeance on a rival. He understood nothing of the wiles, the trickery, and the deceit of a court life; nor had his tongue learnt the art of saying soft phrases while his heart cherished thoughts of black treachery.

"I will beseech His Grace's Majesty," he muttered as he rode through the palace gates at Greenwich, "that he will suffer me to go forth and meet his avowed enemies sword in hand, rather than remain within the palace walls, where treason hides itself in the guise knee service and lip phrases."

Then he thought of Cicely, and how dreary would be his life without the chance of a word of encouragement from her lips, without a smile of love to cheer his heart, and he abandoned his idea before it was half-formed.

The early sunlight of a new day was sweeping aslant the River Thames and casting long shadows in the courtyard of the palace, as dismounting he gave his horse to an attendant, and trod the arched passage open on one side to the quadrangle of the central pile on his way to his own quarters.

The fresh air of early morning felt grateful to his heated brow and removing his cap he suffered it to fan his curls, while his eyes roamed over the architecture of the palace, now resting on the curtained lattice which guarded the chamber of some sleeping attendant, now on the series of noble windows filled with rich stained glass which admitted the chequered light to the noble banqueting hall and princely presence chamber.

The place was quite deserted. The courtyard rang no more with the heavy steps of mail clad knights, the silvery laughter of the frolicsome Maids of Honor was hushed, and even the garrulous tongues of the idle pages were at rest. Only the guard at the outer gate, the sentinels on duty, and the officers of the night watch still kept vigil, and Godfrey had left all these behind him at the portal of the palace.

There was a calm about the ancient building, for which he might have sought in vain at any other hour of the 24, and the silence, the early sunlight, the fragrant morning breeze, well consorted with his humor and instead of at once turning into his lodgings, he slowly paced to and fro meditating on those subjects which had so fully occupied his mind during his night ride from Lambeth.

Little wonder that in this scene of quiet repose the cares and troubles of a court life were forgotten, that the plots and counterplots of scheming statesmen and ambitious ladies should slip from his mind, that his heart should speak, and the subject should be Cicely.

In the busy, bustling life he led it was rarely he had the chance to think and dream as lovers are wont to think and dream of the objects of his affections, and this early golden morning which he had wholly to himself seemed to have been especially sent to encourage those imaginations and hopes which in the full glare of day surrounded by his wild companions, a knight hardly dared confess even in a whisper to his own conscience.

Hardly knowing, nothing caring, in which direction his steps led him, he reached the river front of the palace, where, resting his arms upon the low wall which shielded it from the invasion of the tide, he gazed upon the rapid flowing current, gleaming with the brilliance of burnished gold, as the ripples caught the first rays of the rising sun. Yet beyond a general impression that all was calm, gentle, peaceful and beautiful, he took no notice of the view presented to his eyes. They looked upon it, but only saw Cicely. Cicely reflected from the bosom of the river, Cicely gleaming in the glory of the new lit sky, Cicely in the rustling trees upon the opposite bank, Cicely even in the very stones of Greenwich palace.

When quick steps treading the flagged passage leading from the river to the State apartment, smote his ear, he resented the sound as an impertinent intrusion on his meditations, and he drew aside that the wayfarer, whoever he might be, might pass him unnoticed, which he most assuredly would have done, but that the glittering sun glistened on the costly attire, and sparkling jewels of the tall, well shaped man, who would have hastened by, Godfrey uttered a cry of astonishment, and springing forward effectually barred his further progress.

"At last," he cried, "at last we meet face to face."

The man thus accosted instinctively placed his hand upon his sword hilt, and as he did so, Godfrey's weapon flashed from the scabbard.

"Tush, boy," said Friar Eustace, for it was he, "this is no time nor place for foolish bluster. Let me pass."

"Not so else I brand you as a coward. Your words have been bigger than your deeds, master false monk, or recreant knight—which name best fits you choose it. You and I have an account to settle."

"You will find me more than ready—but not here—not now,"

"Aye, but it shall be here, and now, ere you can shield yourself beneath your friar's cowl. Think you I am a child to be frightened with big words? Did you hope that the King's favors should shield you from my just revenge? Twice at the siege of Totteridge Abbey you attempted my life, and twice you failed, when next you and I met, when I would fain have tried conclusions with you, you sheltered yourself beneath the excuse that the ring I bore protected me. See, here is that ring," and he drew it from his finger. "That excuse shall not serve you again," and, as he spoke the words, he cast it from him into the river, "What is your next pretext for avoiding the combat?"

"Tut, boy, I have no quarrel with thee Let me to my chamber, I prithee. 'Tis daylight, and it ill becomes one of my holy calling to be seen abroad in this array."

"Coward!" cried Godfrey, contemptuously.

"Nay, I am no coward, that thou knowest right well, sir knight. Say did I flinch before the Earl of Castlestowers, thy master, whose prowess in the field is known throughout the land? I tell thee once again, I have no quarrel with thee."

"Then be the quarrel of my making. Know then false monk false knight, fal e lover that you are, that your baseness, your unworthiness is known to me. Your abduction of an innocent girl whom you would fain have debauched, your flagrant misuse of houses supposed to be devoted to purposes of religion, your scheming plots even within the walls of the King's palace—I know all If that is not sufficient cause, I will give you one more reason why you should draw your sluggish sword from out the sheath in which it rusts—this."

So speaking, he smote him on the cheek with his open hand.

The face of Friar Eustace flushed crimson at the insult.

"Your blood be upon your own head," he cried, "the quarrel is none of my making."

The next moment their bright blades crossed in the early morning sunlight with an angry clash.

Both were skilled swordsmen, and each was aware of the other's prowess. Though Godfrey fought under the influence of strong passion, he yet was sufficiently collected to give his antagonist no chance, while Friar Eustace, cool and wary, contented himself for a while with guarding his adversary's thrusts, waiting his opportunity to deal him a deathblow which should silence his tongue forever.

It was a duel to the death. Godfrey knew full well that he would receive no mercy, and that he was opposed to a more practiced fencer than himself, but he had the advantage of fewer years and a more active figure, so that, while the monk was his superior in weight and strength, he had the better of him in quickness and agility.

For some minutes they fought without any advantage to either, and then Friar Eustace, finding his thrusts parried time after time, pressed forward on the younger man with the intention of driving him backward and against the masonry of the building where he would more readily fall his victim, while Godfrey, seeing and comprehending his design, strove, by every artifice in his power, to hold his own.

Carte and tierce, thrust and parry, the bright blades gleamed and glittered in the sunlight, and do what he would, back and still further back Godfrey was forced to retreat before the blade gripped with a hand of iron, directed by a wrist of steel. Never in his life before, had it behoved him to be more wary in his fence, more cautious of exposing his guard.

Meanwhile the clashing weapons had attracted the notice of the soldiers at the outer gate, and a small body under command of a Knight, were rapidly advancing to discover the cause of the unseemly brawling within the precincts of the King's palace.

Their measured tramp fell upon the ears of both combatants, who exerted themselves to end the duel before it should be interrupted.

The Monk made a furious lunge at Godfrey, which he dexterously parried, and returning it before his adversary had time to recover his guard, he passed his blade through the Friar's body, who staggered forward, made one impotent effort to return the thrust, and then fell heavily forward on his face

At that moment the soldiers, lead by Sir Hubert Hayward, came to the spot.

Two of the men at arms immediately seized Godfrey, who, on demand, surrendered his sword to his brother knight. Others turned over the body of the apparently dead man, who, however, groaned at the pain caused in moving him, and then feebly opening his eyes, fixed them upon Godfrey with a look of undying hate.

"The King's confessor," cried Sir Hubert, in amazement; "this is a grave matter."

"The quarrel was forced upon me," gasped the monk; "it was none of my seeking. Ask him, ask him, in the presence of his victim. I only drew in self defense."

Then with a second malignant look at Godfrey, he fainted from loss of blood, and was carried on men's shoulders to his chamber in the palace.

"Beshrew me, Godfrey," cried Sir Hubert, petulantly. "Thou hast done a good act, but in so clumsy a fashion that thy head bids fair to pay the penalty. Know you not the punishment for him who draws sword within the precincts of the court?"

"Whatever it be I must endure it," answered Godfrey, wiping his blade and returning it to the scabbard.

"By the king's decree, he who shall brawl, and draw his weapon within the palace walls, his right hand is forfeit and shall be severed from his arm by the common executioner," said Sir Hubert Hayward.

Godfrey started back. His face expressed the horror he felt at the punishment to which he had rendered himself liable.

"But surely when the King comes to hear of the cause, the reason, the provocation—"

"Will his King's majesty listen to reason, will he care for justification thinks thou, when the man thou hast slain is his own private confessor, but within the last few days appointed and —a word in your ear—the man by whose help he hath obtained divorce from the Queen, by whose aid he hopes within a month to wed the fair Katherine Howard."

"Is this so?"

"Aye 'tis so. And it will be good fortune to thee if it be not thy head instead of thy hand which falls."

"My body and my life are at the service of our lord the King," replied Godfrey.

"Aye, but fine sentiments will not keep thy head upon thy shoulders. Listen, Godfrey, 'tis not alone that I love thee, and that we have been companions within these walls, but harken, this fellow whom thou hast slain is as distasteful to me as to thyself; aye, more, there be a hundred within the palace who will rejoice in his death perhaps even the King himself, for the monk hath served his purpose and is of no further use, yet so surely as thou breathest, that will not save thee thy hand; 'tis not that thou hast slain the priest, but that thou hast drawn thy sword, within the palace walls, for that thou needs must suffer unless—"

"Unless?" repeated Godfrey anxiously.

"Unless thou canst find a horse at the Palace gates, and methinks I saw one there but now, and by its aid, within an hour, thou art beyond the reach of those who may be sent in thy pursuit. 'Tis my own peril, Godfrey, but thou art a good companion and a trusty friend Fly. These fellows with me are but newly from the country. They know know not yet the faces of the Knights. Your name shall be hidden from them as is that of the gallant Friar. Thou mayst be leagues away, an thou makest good use of thy time, ere the truth be known. Go, Godfrey, and God be with thee The day may come when thou canst stand my friend. I would fain see thee, when next we meet, with thy head upon thy shoulders and thy two hands tacked to thy two wrists, as nature made them."

Godfrey Tavener needed no second bidding to make good his escape. At a sign from Hubert Hayward, the men at arms released their hold, and our young hero, hastening to the Palace gate, found there a horse standing ready saddled and bridled. Vaulting into the saddle, and putting spurs to the beast, he bestrode, a few minutes sufficed to see him well on his way to London.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

She Sometimes Wanted Solitude.

Quiz.

Laura, aged seven. Her mother tells her she must not take jam, because God sees her. "Can He see me in the closet if I shut the door?" "Yes, certainly." "Could He see me if I got in your pocket" "Yes, God sees everyone." "But could He see me if I got under the table and pulled the cloth over me?" "Yes, I tell you, God sees you all the time." Laura (pouting)—"Oh, pshaw! I would like to be by myself some of the time."

BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

"I do wish to goodness somebody would take him away. There will be mischief if he stops much longer. I never saw him like this before."

"Who—like what, Mark?"

"Why, the Squire."

"What is the matter now? Is he in one of his mad fits? Has he done any damage?"

"No. And that is the worst of it.—When he takes it into his head to wreck a dinner service or to play Aunt Sally with the glass, I do not so much mind, so long as nobody is hurt. Such amusement calms him, and he always pays the bills.

The speakers were Mart Hartbrook and Jane, his wife, host and hostess of the Whinridge Arms, Thornford. The scene of their anxious interview, their own small snuggery behind the bar; the time of it, an evening in April. The Thornford Hunt meeting had taken place that day, and it was "after dinner" with the stewards and their friends in the principal room of the Whinridge Arms.

Hartbrook had abundant cause for anxiety. The Squire of whom he and his wife spoke, handsome Gustavus Whinridge, of Thornford Hall, was their landlord, and Mark's former master. A warm-hearted, generous-natured fellow, imbued with old world ideas of honor, he was, unapplyful for his personal peace and the habitual peace of those with whom he was brought in contact, handicapped with a hot head and a spirit that brooked not the least contradiction. For all his intermittent wildness—which would, of course, have been harmonious traits in a character of heroic mold, had he come into the world at the proper time, three or four centuries earlier—there were few persons in and about Thornford who did not speak affectionately of the Squire. There was not this "marrow" to be found in those parts as a sportsman when he had youth to serve him; and now he was grown old and somewhat stiff in the joints he could, as his idolators expressed it, take his own part with the best of them. Although he was now short-leg in the Thornfield Eleven, there was a time when he was equally good in any part of the field, and he is still to be relied on to face the fastest bowling without pads, and confront it with a rock-like defiance. Albeit increased bulk had somewhat hindered his triumphs in connection with the noble science, he was as good as ever on the 12th and kindred days. But his "awkward times" are a trouble to his friends, as Mark Hartbrook knows.

"He and young Dykely are flying at each other, Jenny; and how the row will end, I don't know."

"What, the Captain?" queried Mrs. Hartbrook, with a look of alarm.

"Yes," replied mine host. "You know there's been bad blood between the pair ever since Mart got six months for poaching on Dykely's land. Although the Squire is a durable hand at preserving, he never forgave him for prosecuting that young scamp."

"I never quite knew why Mr. Whinridge took so much trouble over that business."

"O, that was natural enough! Mark's mother nursed Miss Augusta, the Squire's only daughter, and was with her when she died at Madeira. The old woman went to the Squire when her son was taken and implored him, with tears in her eyes, to save the bad lot from being sent prison. He promised he would, and I know he tried. When he found that Dykely would not budge on inch from his position, although he did pledge his word that the lad should go for a soldier or be sent out of the country anyway, he got Vellumly to engage Reverags, the Q. C., to defend Mark, and went into the witness box himself, and spoke for the son of his daughter's nurse. That had some effect, I suppose, for Mark only got six months—if they'd given him his due it would have been years instead of months; but Squire Whinridge never forgave Capt. Dykely."

"What are they disputing about?"

"Why, the Hunt Cup."

"But if Dykely won, he beat nothing from the Hall."

"What's that to do with this? The Squire means mischief to night. Go it!" continued he apostrophizing a bell, which shook above his head with unusual violence. "I know whose hand is at the other end of that wire. I must go; if anybody else faced him at this moment something dreadful would happen."

Hereupon the bell was shaken with augmented ferocity.

"All right. I am coming. Gustavus the Terrible."

With which satirical observation Mark Hartbrook vanished.

The scene in the dining-room as mine host entered was literally one of admired disorder. Half a dozen men were speaking at once, and two members of the company were accentuating their remarks by means of gestures that betokened anger. One was the Squire, who had risen his full hight—upward up six feet—and was standing with his back to the uncertain mirror at the President's end of the table, confronting, with flushed face and dangerous eyes, his opponent, Capt. Dykely, a thin lipped, dark-haired, wiry man of pallid complexion. The voices could scarcely be said to mingle; Whinridge's was at the top of the entire discordant chorus of expostulation. He turned as Hartbrook entered, and passing one hand through his yet luxuriant curls—in color a slightly grizzled auburn—he folded his arms across his chest and said:

"Hartbrook, I want you?"

"I am at your service, sir."

"My friend"—a slightly sinister emphasis on the word friend—"my *friend* Capt. Dykely and myself have had a dispute, and we want you to decide it."

"If you can," interposed the Captain, in a voice and manner that a less irritable person than than the Squire would have deemed exasperating.

"*I know* he can, sir, and that ought to suffice. Now listen. You were on the holm to-day, and you saw the race for the Cup?"

"I did, sir."

"Very good. Now what do you know about Fluefaker, Capt. Dykely's horse? Is he not—"

"Squire! Squire!" protested several of the company.

"You are right, gentlemen. I will not put a leading question. Well—Fluefaker?"

"Is a son of Agrimony and Fluff. Did nothing as a two-year old. Was beaten when he was backed by the public, and won a couple of plates when he wasn't, at three. Was bought out of a selling race, and tried over hurdles at four. That is all I know. How he came to be qualified to run to-day for the Hund cup is what I do not know."

"What did I say, gentlemen? That this horse was not a genuine hunter. That having been out a few times and looked on, whereby he got that trumpery certificate from a M. F. H., was not a proper qualification, and I repeat my words," here Mr. Whinridge brought his fist down upon the board with a defiant vigor that made the glasses jingle again. "Why, gentlemen, at equitable weights this patched-up crock of a leather-dapper would not have the least chance against an honest hunter over a fair line of country."

"He can be matched against anything you have got in your stables, when and where you please," exclaimed Capt. Dykely, by this time thoroughly roused.

"He can, can he?" almost shrieked the Squire. "Then you are on, sir. Haug it, I'll run for the Cup, and back mine for a hundred!"

"Yes," replied the Captain, with energy. "Catch-weights. Name your time."

"Name my time! Of course I will. My time, Capt. Dykely, is *to-night*, one hour after moonrise!"

Perhaps the only person present who was amazed at this apparently insane speech was he whom (after the speaker) it concerned most, even Capt. Dykely. To the others—especially to Hartbrook, who audibly chuckled—the Squire's impetuous seizure of the offer and fierce determination to have the wager settled out of hand appeared quite a matter of course.

In response to a question put to one of the stewards, who lived some distance from Thornford, as to whether he intended stopping to see the match, there was a large shout of "There! To be sure he will. And so will all of us. We would not miss the race for worlds."

In the midst of the hubbub, Whinridge, his whole frame vibrating with joyous excitement, left the room, taking Hartbrook with him. Dykely followed their example, with a grave air of deliberation that betrayed his awakened concern. He already repented him of his rashness. He felt, to quote the language of the turf, that "he had been rushed" into making the wager by the exasperating taunts of the Squire; and, looking at the "arrangement" from a strictly sporting point of view, he began to have grave doubts of the issue. His own horse was no better for the race that was in him, and he was completely in the dark about Whinridge's champion.

Fluefaker might have to meet a fresh horse; the Squire owned a strong stud, which was seldom short of work. Then, a moonlight match! Who ever heard of such a thing? Well, although he was not a Jack Mytton, he was game to see the thing through, idiotic as it looked. The match was pay or play, and the Thornton Hunt Cup should never adorn the Whinridge sideboard if he could help it. There was one element in the affair that favored him. He knew the line of country, and, if the moon behaved herself, there was no danger of his going on the wrong side of the flags.

Squire Whinridge was conferring with Hartbrook in a private room.

"Now, Mark, attend to me. I shall want you to help me through with this business. What are you smiling at, you knave? I suppose you think your old master has lost his head again. No, no; I mean to show you all, as well as that flashy Captain down stairs, that I know what I am about. Where is Crowe?"

"Awaiting your orders."

"And Appletart?—Oh, I can guess With his mouth in the manger." He rang the bell peremptorily. "Tell Crowe," he said to the neat-handed Phillips who obeyed the summons, "to tie up Appletart's head at once, and then come to me."

"Why, sir, you surely don't——"

"Have a care, or you'll head the fox. I do mean to run Appletart, if that is what you are aiming at. He was a bad third to-day, but his jockey did not ride him out to a place, or else I think he might have been second. However, we'll discover to-night whether the weights won't just bring the pair together.

"But, sir—the jockey?"

"Ha! that's where you are, is it? Well, I own that the jockey is rather an important feature in the case. Tell me—what do you think of me for the mount?"

"You, sir!" replied Hartbrook, with an expression of horror. "Why, you would be done by the length of a street. You ride 15 stone if you ride an ounce."

"No, no, no! Not so bad as that, Mark. However, wait. The jockey will be ready, never fear. The moon rises at 11, and we have therefore, nearly six hours to look about us. By this time Crowe will have abridged Appletart's supper. Look in, and then send here."

Mark was nonplussed, as he told his wife when he returned to the snuggery. Squire Whinridge playing the very deuce and destroying things, he could understand; but Squire Whinridge going about in that business-like manner, he could not understand.

"He must have his knife pretty deep in this Capt. Dykely, Jenny, or he would not take so much trouble to get the better of him; for, mind you, the Squire is not one of the betting sort. But how he is to do it, I don't know. They bar professional jockeys, and where he is going to pick up a feather among the amateurs hereabouts puzzles me. All our good performers are on the meaty side. And a feather he must be, Jenny, to make the match a certainty."

The news of the novel match spread rapidly through the Town and attracted to the recognized center of operations, the Whinridge Arms, crowds of sportsmen and idlers of all classes, anxious to hear "the rights of it." Upon the simple facts of

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

FOR THE LADIES.

Mrs. Kate Chase will be accompanied on her foreign trip by her son Willie, who has hitherto remained with his father.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of the 10th President, is described as a "well and well preserved lady, with pleasant eyes, a smooth and placid countenance and silvery hair."

A bank cashier thus advises: "Boys, stick to the farm. It is better to hoe corn in the hot sun, and get a whipping for not doing it well, than to sit in a morocco bound chair and listen to the directors."—*Boston Star.*

A Polish woman, fresh importation, told a Milwaukee Directory Canvasser her name was "Sullwaukie." He asked her to spell it. She couldn't, but brought him an envelope directed to her. It was "Mrs Chalawvanez."

Louise Michel, the famous French Socialist, exists in a constant whirl of activity. She is now organizing strikes in the South of France, and travels hundreds of miles weekly, lecturing three times a day at the Towns along the route. At 11 A. M. she talks about the University of human brotherhood; at 3 P. M. she speaks somewhere else, giving practical instructions to strikers; and at 9 P. M. she lectures in a third Town on universal revolution; and so on for seven days in the week.

They were sitting in the shadow of honeysuckles through which the sinking sun was peeping at them with a face as red as if it had just emerged from a brick kiln. "And you will take me to Europe on our wedding tour, darling?" she said, fondly toying with one of his suspender buttons that had broken loose and fallen into her lap. A very serious look stole over his countenance, and for some moments he was silent. Finally, he choked back a rising sigh and said: "No, deary; we'll stick to the dry land. I never could hold a basin under a woman's chin for the day and hour afterwards."

Time, the day after graduation, on which occasion Araminta delivered the valedictory address, with essay, entitled "On the Threshold," containing such lovely things about taking up our Burden of Life with earnestness, and doing even menial duties with alacrity and thoroughness. Now, Araminta says her practical mamma, and, as usual, she is right in her hand, "as you have crossed the threshold I should like to have you—" (Interrupted by the "sweet girl graduate.") "Now, mother, if it's any horrid old stockings to darn, I ain't a-going to touch them, so there now," and Araminta bursts into a fit of hysterical weeping at this first cruel assault from the cold world upon which she had just entered.—*Boston Journal.*

FASHION NOTES.

New York Tribune.

A ruche of lace is the new trimming for parasols.

An enamelled gold bow is the newornament for fastening bonnet strings.

Velvet bodices are worn with brocaded grenadine skirts of the color of the velvet.

New collars of linen are cut in battlement squares and edged with narrow Valenciennes lace.

Close fitting jackets of fancy red or blue cloth are worn with dark woollen or silk skirts at the seaside.

Chenille dotted Illusion tulle veils are the latest French caprice, and are becoming to very few complexions.

Elbow sleeves of evening dresses are made very close fitting, so that the long gloves may be drawn upover them.

Embroidered muil is the popular trimming for the black and white rough-and-ready dresses now in the country.

White scarfs of crinkled silk Japanese crape are worn around the neck instead of the white Spanish lace used last Summer.

White clematis, lilacs or geraniums form the crown of dressy lace bonnets, and there are entire bonnets made of these small flowers.

Daisy pompons, very small and fluffy, are made of white silk for trimming the turbans of velvet and straw so fashionable this season.

The small pelerine that has one fichu end caught up to the left shoulder and fastened there by a bow, is in great favor with Summer dresses.

Tan-colored slippers, ornamented with tiny buckles, are made to match the tan-colored Suede gloves that are worn with light evening dresses.

Flowers are not worn as head dresses this season. The hair is left entirely without ornament or else it has a small aigrette of feathers on the left side.

Two bouffant puffs edge the short antique basques of French dresses. The skirt below is laid in broad hollow pleats, that are confined by gathered cords across the hips.

Some of the most elegant toilets displayed at Newport are those of dark satin merveilleux trimmed with the new fleelle embroidery wrought in designs of guipure lace.

The new pink shade called *crevette*, or shrimp, is something between tea-rose and salmon color. It is fashionably worn of satin or moire, draped with tulle, for evening toilets at Saratoga and Newport.

A new transparent lawn called sylphide is made in the looms in which the celebrated Glasgow ginghams are woven, and is one of the most serviceable thin goods for Summer dresses. Tartan plaids, checks, blocks and bars are the designs of this soft undressed lawn.

Brandebourgs, or frogs, have become too common to be used on nice traveling dress of these braid is arranged in large round spots that measure three or four inches across the middle, and are made by circular rows one after the other. These are put in rows of three on the dress skirt and on the upper skirt, with one row on the collar and sleeves. Dark brown circles of braid are stylish on tan or drab wool dresses.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Catching the water's eye is good practice before joining a base-ball nine.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I am a broken man," said a poet. "Well," said his friend, "I inferred that from your pieces."

Thurlow Weed's eyesight has failed him to such a degree that he requires an attendant to go around with him.

Among the guests at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs next month will be James G. Blaine, Ulysses S. Grant, Winfield S. Hancock and Allen G. Thurman.

Mr. Barnum is giving the English people cold consolation for the loss of their pet by telling them that the big pachyderm increases the income of his show by from $2,500 to $4,000 a day.

During the year 1881, according to the Registrar General's report, 139 persons for every 100,000 of the population of Scotland died of old age, and only 111 for every 100,000 of the population of England.

A Massachusetts woman says that from 870 eggs placed in one of Bain's "Common Sense Incubators" she got two chickens, at a cost of $2.27, to say nothing of her lost time and the hired man's three weeks' board.

On his big Dakota farm, ex-Pres. Hayes has, it is said, this year 365 acres of wheat, 275 acres of oats, and 10 acres of miscellaneous crops. From the present outlook he will harvest not far from 20,000 bushels of grain.

The reporter of a New York paper went to see the panorama of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." The man at the door refused to admit him without paying, and the reporter said: "Send Mr. Bunyan out here; he will let me in."—*Boston Globe.*

The members of the street sweeping brigade were discussing the merits of a new man on the force. Said Mr. Maguire: "Well, Finnegan is all right for plain sweeping, but when ye come to nice work round a lamp-post, he's not there."—*Boston Post.*

The City of Buenos Ayres is about to present to the Hon. Thomas O. Osborn, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, a handsome token of its gratitude for the service he has rendered it. The memento will be a massive shield of solid silver, representing Peace and Concord, prepared for it by Gustave Dore.

Two Indiana farmers quarreled about the ownership of a wrench and went to law. The costs of court and counsel fees have reached $1,700, both litigants have mortgaged their property to raise the money, and the case is continued. The betting is now entirely as to which lawyer in the case will eventually get the wrench.

It is singular that while recent fires in this neighborhood have been generally thought to prove the frequent value of a blanket or canvass sheet to catch persons jumping from a burning building, a precisely opposite conclusion has been reached in England. The London Fire Brigade is provided with "jumping sheets," and the men are regularly drilled in their use, but they are scarcely ever employed. Indeed, the superintendent of a provincial fire brigade lately made an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the value of this appliance. He could find only one instance in which it had been serviceable, and that was in Vienna. The fact is that any other means of escape would naturally be preferred, but when the only choice left is between roasting to death and jumping into an outstretched sheet, the latter chance is plainly worth taking.

RECENT LITERATURE.

GUERNDALE. An Old Story, By J. S. of Dale. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price 1.25.

When he has finished it, one lays down this book, if not with a feeling of entire satisfaction, at least with a consciousness that he has read something new, fresh, original, and that abundantly pays him for the time devoted to it. The great interest of the story lies in the powerful delineation of character, the realistic sketching of college life at Harvard 25 and more years ago, and the remarkably strong and attractive sketches of the travels of Guyon and other prominent characters in the novel abroad. To sum up, the story is one of very strong merits and some defects in style. It is entirely devoid of dullness, and will hold the reader's absorbed interest to the end.

WHO WROTE IT? Prepared by W. A. Wheeler Edited by Charles G. Wheeler. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price $2.

This beautiful volume is an Index to the authorship of the more noted works in ancient and modern literature, and must prove a very valuable work for reference to all persons interested in literature, as a handy book for ascertaining and verifying the authorship of famous poems, plays, essays, novels, romances, philosophical and literary treatises, etc., from the earliest times. The book is made doubly valuable by brief historical statements concerning the object and origin of these works. The work shows for itself to the student the vast amount of patient scholastic labor it must have cost, and it should have a place in every library among the valuable books of reference.

"ORIENT SUNBEAMS; or From the Porte to the Pyramids, by way of Palestine." By Samuel S. Cox, author of "BUCKEYE ABROAD." Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

This is Volume II. of Mr. Cox's delightful work, *From Pole to Pyramid.* Its scope is set forth by the author himself, as follows:

"After a restful sojourn in the capital of the Turkish Empire, it takes the reader through the holy places of Mohammedan, Hebrew and Christian, to that land of old renown, Egypt."

This volume is quite as fascinating as the one preceding it, and when that is said, enough is said. A very striking chapter is that which describes Mr. Cox's visit to Damascus,—"a City which holds the ashes of Saladin and Buckle, and is the home of Abd el-kaker,—which had the glory of St. Paul's conversion and the honor of Mohammed's most Oriental compliment." But all will be found most pleasant Summer reading.

THE VILLA BOHEMIA. By Marie La Baron. Published by Kochendorffer & Uric, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price 50 cts.

This is a story of four beautiful young ladies who took it into their heads to shake the dust of the City from their feet, go off into the country, hire an old house in the midst of a forest of trees, taking with them an elderly lady for protection, and there settle down all by themselves, making a mutual compact not to allow a man to come upon the premises, nor to speak to one of the masculine gender for the space of five years. How they succeeded in this new enterprise is narrated in this volume.

The contents of the August *Popular Science Monthly* are: "The Physiology of Exercise;" "National Necessities and National Education," by B. W. Richardson; "Acoustic Architecture," by W. W. Jacques; "Progress of the Germ Theory of Diseases," by Prof. Tyndall; "A Gigantic Fossil Bird," by Stanislas Meunier; "The Book Men," by Hon. T. Wharton Collens; "About Elephants," by Dr. Andrew Wilson; "The Chemistry of Sugar," by Prof. Harvey W. Wiley; "Transcendental Geometry," by Alfred C. Lane; "My Spider," by W. H. T. Winter; "Sudden Whitening of the Hair;" "How Plants Resist Decay," by W. O. Locke; "The Topmost Country of the Earth" (Thibet), by Lieut. G. Kreitler; "Sketch of Baron Nordenskiold," etc.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,

The contents of *Lippincott's* Magazine for August are light and summery throughout. "St. Jerome's Day with the Pueblo Indians," is a well illustrated paper descriptive of a half-religious, half-barbaric festival in New Mexico. "An Adriondack Home," by P. Deming, has the well known characteristics of the writers of Atlantic sketches, close observation, quiet humor, and sympathetic treatment of the primitive freshness and quaint features of life in the wilderness. "The Romance of Childhood," by Henry A. Beers, is a charming paper, tinged with a delicate fancy, by turns tender and playful. Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer's concluding paper on the Alleghanies gives a deeply interesting sketch of the career of Gallitzin, the prince missionary. "Bay Beauties and Bay Breezes," by P. V. Huyssen, is amusing. There are short stories by Eleanor Putnam, Charles Dunning and Chauncey Hickox.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The table of contents for July is the following:

"Recent Progress of Liberty in France," William A. Heydecker; "Relations of Life Insurance to the Public," Jacob L. Greene; "Reform in Taxation," Worthington C. Ford; "A Glance at our Maritime Affairs," Lieut. W. W. Kimball, U. S. Navy; "The Relation of the Family to the State," Pres. M. H. Buckham; "Interoceanic Communication," George Butler Griffin. Book Reviews.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The August number contains:

"Progress of Thought in the Church," by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; "The Organization of Labor," by T. V. Powderly: "The United States Army," by Archibald Forbes; "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages," by Charles W. Elliot; "The Ethics of Gambling," by O. B. Frothingham; "The Remuneration of Public Servants," by Frank D. Y. Carpenter; "Artesian Wells upon the Great Plains," by Dr. C. A. White.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

The numbers of the Living Age for July 15th and 22d contain: "Richard Cobden," Modern Review; "Henri Heine, a Family Portrait," Contemporary Review, "The Lights of Mags," Blackwood; "My Spider and Carlyle and his Wife," Gentleman's Magazine; "A French Assize and Names of Flowers," Cornhill; "An Attempt to Reach Merv, or Six Weeks in Serrukhs," and "Sergt. Ballantine's Experience," Temple Bar; "Oriental Patriotism," "The Apparent Jingoism of Ants," and "Poetry and Pessimism," Spectator; "A Translasion from Heine," Academy; "Saladin in Cairo," Saturday Review; "Life in a Parisian Studio," Pall Mall; with installments of "Ladies Lindores," "Robin," "Barney's Neighbor," and "Theophile," and selections of poetry.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The contents of the August number of this magazine is as follows:

"Two on a Tower," XVI.-XXI., Thomas Hardy; "At the Summit," Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Across Africa," Charles Dudley Warner; "Some Account of Thomas Tucker," Rose Terry Cooke; "The Weather Vane," Edith M. Thomas; "Studies in the South," VI.; "New Faith," S. W. Weitzell; "Doctor Zay," X., XI., Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "A Study in Sociology," M. A. Hardaker; "The Gods Said Love is Blind," H. H.; "The House of a Merchant Prince," XV., XVI., William Henry Bishop; "Ralph Waldo Emerson," W. T. Harris; "London Pictures and London Plays;" "Harte's Sketches and Stories;" "Von Holst's Calhoun;" "A Note on Flaubert;" "Bancroft's History of the Constitution;" "Mr. Wheeler's Handbooks;" "The Contributor's Club;" "Books of the Month;" "The Birthday Garden Party to Harriet Beecher Stowe."

MAGAZINE OF ART.

The August number has the following varied and interesting table of contents:

"Prince Charlie's Parliament." From the picture by W. B. Hole, A. R. S. A. Frontispiece; "The English Claude," by Edmund Oller, with portrait of Richard Wilson and two engravings, "Advanced Art," by Charles W. Dempsey; "Canterbury Cathedral," I. by T. G. Bonney, with five engravings; "The Portraits of Francois I.," by Richard Heath, with five engravings; "An Ancient Picture Gallery," by A. S Murray, with four engravings; "The Thames and its Poetry" by A. Lang, with 11 engravings; "A Fair Patrician," by Hans Makart, one engraving; "By-ways of Book Illustration," Jacob Cats, by Austin Dobson, with three engravings; Current Art; The Costa Exhibition; Art Notes, and American Art Notes.

A POLICEMAN'S DREAM OF HEAVEN.

Valuables Lying Around Loose and no Officer in Sight.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The sudden bang of a cell door made the windows of the station rattle, and he gas shooting up with a sudden fizz. wakened old Tom from his peaceful slumbers

"My! My! What a dream I've had," said that worthy, rubbing his sleepy eyes. "Sergeant, you didn't hear no celestial strains o' Jewsharps nor nothin' o' that kind stealin' round here while I was in the somnif'rous state, did you?"

Nary a strain," replied the Sergeant, looking up from his work at the desk. "No chance for heavenly strains round here, no more'n a sawmill when your nozzle is on a buzz."

"Maybe not, maybe not, Sergeant, but fog horns ain't a circumstance to what I heard. There was more angels and other queer critters jingling harps and tooting horns up there than you ever saw in at a hoss race."

"Up where?" queried the Sergeant.

"In heaven," said the Lieutenant in a subdued voice. "Strange dream, wasn't it, for a peeler; but I've been there, Sergeant. Saw old Gabe with his tin horn, and Peter, and George Washington, and all them old coves that the good book tells of; but lemme tell you, Sergeant, I ain't more'n a couple a hundred years old, but what I knows I knows, and heaven ain't no place for a man what's been on the force 20 years and better."

"No?"

"No; the corporation ain't run systematic like, you see. The lock-up part is all right, so far as Peter is concerned. He bangs the wicket and shoves the bolts like an out-and-out turnkey, but the system in general is weak. There's too much levity and shoutin' out in court."

"Yes?"

"Yes; there's too much of the 'go as you please,' too much trustin' to a feller's natural honesty with gold bricks and such like layin' all around loose."

"Yes?"

"Yes. Why, I know fellers as wouldn't be up there 24 hours before they'd be run in. Yes; gold bricks layin' all around and not an officer in sight. The crown they gi' me, Sargent, hadn't even so much as a number on it, and they shoved me right out on the beat, without club, 'billy' or 'pop,' and if I hadn't had this old foghorn I couldn't have the call if a mob had danced on my neck."

"Shaw!" ejaculated the Sergeant.

"Fact," said the Lieutenant; "you never saw things so loose. There wern't no headquarters, no roll call, no nothin', and I just wandered around through damp clouds, stumbling over precious stones, chasing angels off the corners and crossings 'til I got tired askin' 'em to move on."

"Didn't you have wings?"

"Yes, but I couldn't fly. How do you expect a fellow like like me that aint had no practice to get right up and fly the first time he has feathers on his back?"

"That's so," said the Sergeant, "it would come strange, but they gave you a harp?"

"Yes, but I couldn't play it. Did you ever see a man on the force as could play a harp. Sergeant, I pledge you my word they are the worst lot of harp players I ever heard, but if they'd a jist let me have a club, then I could have made some music."

"But they wouldn't?"

"No, 'twant no use, they were opposed to clubs, and said they could run things on the brotherly love plan. They'll discover the mistake some day, though, Sergeant; 'twon't do to trust human nature too far. There'll be a riot up there yet that a gatlin gun could not stop. But I got tired o' arguing, and jist asked Peter to pass me out, and I'd go whar there wasn't so much feathers, but much fuss."

A WOMAN'S GRIT AND GRIP.

Holding by the Gown a Somnambulist Who Was Suspended From a Window.

Atlanta Constitution.

Last night a lady who resides on Ivy street was "at home" to quite a number of her friends, and a pleasant evening was the result. Before the hour of separation had arrived, however one of the guests of the lady was taken quite ill, and was escorted to a bedroom, where she was disrobed and made to feel as easy as every possible kindness could offer. About 12 o'clock she fell into a quiet sleep, and the young lady who was watching by her side, thinking that her guest had forgotten her ills in sweet slumber, lay down upon a sofa beside a window in the room and was soon lost to the cares of the world. How long she slept she does not know, but while in the midst of a pleasant dream she felt something brush across her face, and, with a start, awoke. Her awakening saved the life of her friend, but came near causing her own death.

The something which brushed across her face and awoke her was the nightdress of that friend, who had, in a somnambulistic fit, arisen from her bed and walked across the room to the window beside which the lady was sleeping. To get to the window she crawled over the sleeping form of her host, and then began an exit, which must have resulted in death but for the work of her gown. Hardly realizing what she was doing, the lady grabbed the white fabric which had aroused her with both hands, and as she did so her ears were greeted with screams just outside the window. In an instant she realized that she was holding her friend in mid-air, and to loosen her grasp on the cloth was to insure her death. She was not physically strong, but with a nerve rarely equalled, she tightened her hold and then joined in with her friend's call for aid. Soon their combined screams awoke the inmates of the house, who hastened to the room and rescued the young lady from her aereal position.

As soon as the somnambulist, for such she acknowledged herself to be, was drawn into the room, the young lady who saved her life fainted, add this morning her nervous prostration is so great that her friends are in great anxiety for her.

Silly Hotel Scribblers.

Hotel Mail.

"Scribblers," said a hotel clerk the other day, "are among the many nuisances we have to encounter. They infest the reading room and waste our stationery; they write all over the blotters; they fill waste-baskets with scratched envelopes; they write on the walls the doors, the advertising books, the bills of fare, and even in the Bibles. The young married couples are fond of scrawling their names. The bride plays with her new name as with a toy. She likes to write it and to see it written; and the bridegroom, having little else to do, humors her. I could show you 50 window panes with names and initials scratched in this way with diamond rings. The idiots and vandals often leave their addresses in this way, and if we could prove that they wrote them, we could sue for damages. I have seen a costly plate-glass mirror marred by some heedless scribbler's diamond ring. It takes at least one day each week for a servant to scrub off as much as can be removed of the pencilings which idle travelers inscribe in various parts of the house."

The Ladies' Friend.

For the peculiar complaints to which ladies are specially liable, POND'S EXTRACT is signally adapted as a remedy. Its healing and soothing properties have met with grateful acknowledgment from all using it. Ladies who have not, as yet, made trial of its remedial virtues, are respectfully invited to do so; they will not be disappointed. In many cases, where need, a physician need not be called in. Send to 14 West Fourteenth St. New York, for our pamphlet, and read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26.

NAMES.

The Law in Regard to Them.

Maryland Law Record.

The great pow-wow of grandmas before a christening; the thought and attention which must have been bestowed upon the subject to develop Smith into Smithe, Smyth, Smythe, etc.; the care with which the romantic novelist calls her hero Harold Rodolphus. Beaumarchais, to make him worship-worthy; the indignation felt by Jones at being called Robinson—alike attest that there is something in a name. Just what there is, the aid of courts of law has been often invoked to determine, with results somewhat interesting.

There has been scarcely any legislation on the subject of names. They exist because necessary. Once simple, necessity has caused their present complexity. Given at first at haphazard, without system, custom has established certain order in the succession, and rule for the bestowal of names. All names were originally significant. Men were called by some word relating to their bodily appearance or mental qualities, their occupation or residence, etc.. One name was enough in the days of Abraham. The Romans had a complete system—the name of the individual, of the gens, or the family, of distinction—as Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus. But the Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, and Greeks had no surnames. Nor in England were these universally used and inherited before the time of Elizabeth. After the Norman conquest the favorite Christian names became so common that they ceased to be of any purpose. To call a man John was no more than calling him a man. Something had to be added. People began to be known as John the Smith, William the Tailor, Long James, Brown Henry, John John's son, Henry at the Wood, etc. These words of description, contracted, became surnames, but the son did not necessarily take the surname of the father. Camden mentions the case of a Knight of Cheshire. His name was William Belward. His sons, in respect to habitation, took the surnames of Edgerton, Congrove, and Overton; in respect to color, of Gough (red); in respect to morals, of Goodman; in respect to stature, of Little. But it gradually became customary, especially after the enforced registry of names at the time of baptism, marriage, and death, to keep family records, to cling to the appellation of the common ancestor—to have a family name. So, too, a woman took the name of the family into which she married. This practice of accepting the name of one's parents or husband has now become so universal that it is hard to believe that it is a mere habit, required by no law.

A man's name is simply the designation by which he is usually known. His surname need not be his father's. His Christian name need not be baptismal. Some don't care to be baptized, and that rite, whatever benefits it may secure in a future world, in no way affects legal rights here. He may have different names at different times or places. Any name by which he is known is his true name. A woman marries one Brown, becoming Mrs. Brown. She elopes with one Clark, and becomes known as Mrs. Clark. She sues as Mrs. Clark, and, it being objected she had no right to that name, the court held that she had, as she was known by it. He may assume any name he pleases (except as below), and may change his name at whim. He may assume a name, and be estopped from denying it. If he enters into a particular transaction by a particular name, that is his real name for that transaction; the law looks only to his identity. He may change his name without aid of Legislature or Court. "A name assumed by the voluntary act of a young man at the outset into life, adopted by all who knew him, and by which he is constantly called, becomes for all purposes that occur to my mind as much and effectually his name as if he had obtained an act of Parliament to confer it upon him." (Abbott, C. J., in Doe vs. Yates). There is a Maryland statute giving the Equity Courts power to decree a change of name. And sometimes, for the sake of the publicity and sanction given by the court's action, persons prefer to avail of the statute cited. But they need not do so.

According to our law a name is not property. A cannot sue B for calling himself A. There are four colored men in Baltimore City named David Wilson, two named George H. Wilson, twenty-seven named George Washington. There is no property in these names. There is, however, one class of cases where a man may not only not assume another man's name, but may be prohibited from using his own. These are cases where a name has become a trade-mark. It is well-settled, as a general proposition, that a person has a legal right to use his own name to designate an article produced and sold by him, although another person of the same name has previously sold and manufactured the like article with the same designation. But, when it is clear that the one having a like name uses it for the purpose of imposing his own articles upon purchasers for another article that has become known and well-established, he is imposing on the public, and trying to secure for himself what belongs to another, and will be restrained. Thus, A. W. Faber had established a reputation for pencils stamped with his name. One J. H. Faber began making pencils and stamping them with his name. A. W. F. tried to have J. H. F. enjoined. But the court held that while it might inconvenience and cause loss to A. W. F. to have another manufacturer of pencils of the same name, yet he had not shown any fraud on the part of the latter, and the latter could go on stamping his pencil "J. H. Faber." On the other hand, Day & Martin were manufacturers of celebrated blacking. A man named Day, for the very purpose of taking advantages of this name, hunted up one Martin, and together they made and sold "Day & Martin" blacking. But this the court soon stopped.

As to the use of the initials of the Christian name: Though an instrument is good when signed by initials, the signer must be sued by his name. But, if one Christian name is given, it is enough. A middle initial is mere surplusage, and may be entirely ignored. But a single letter is not necessarily an initial—it may be a name. "Why may not parents, for a reason, good or bad, say that their children shall be baptized by the name D, L, M, P, or O? I am just informed by a person of most credible authority that with his own knowledge a person has been baptized by the name of "T." (Lord Campbell, in Regina vs. Dale.) Thus a declaration filed by "J. W. Hickok" is not demurrable because no name is stated. The court will not assume that "J. W." is not the plaintiff's true name. The issue as to whether the letters are the true name must be raised by a plea in abatement; and then, if it is proved that the party was generally known by his initials, it is sufficient. Thus, if Benjamin Savings was well known as B. Savings, his counsel should have proved, and not asked to amend.

The spelling of a name is legally of little importance; the rule of idem sonams applies. Usrey may be spelt Usury.

It is of course of great importance that persons should not throw doubts upon their identity by changing their names. It is therefore important that parents should not make such changes desired by giving their children foolish common, insufficient names. There are in Baltimore 153 John Smiths, 49 of whom are colored. Is it not wonderful that some of these do not change their names? There are 88 John Johnsons, 112 John Browns. A time has come when it is a positive offense against society to repeat these names any further. In discussing a John Smith it might take a half-hour for two persons to determine whether they had in view the same one.

Often the desire to tickle the vanity of a relative or friend by naming a child after him, or to secure a temporal blessing for the child by naming it after some relative or friend, or some foolish sentiment, warps the judgment in choosing names.

However, this is out of the domain of the law.

It is the manifest destiny of Glenn's Sulphur Soap to supersede oily unguents for cutaneous eruptions.

GIANT POWDER.

Terrific Explosion Near Chicago—Several Persons Injured—Glass Broken Seven Miles Away.

CHICAGO, July 27.—There was a terrific explosion of giant powder shortly before 6 o'clock last evening at the stone quarry in the northwestern outskirts of the city, about six miles away from the business center. The shock of the concussion was plainly felt all over the city and the detonation must have been heard many miles. A workman went to the powder house, a wooden structure, containing, it is stated, 1,000 pounds of giant and 1,500 pounds of blasting powder. He took out a 25 pound can, leaving the front door open, and setting it on the ground proceeded to open it with a cold chisel. The result was a spark ignited, and the can exploded, throwing the workman—John S. Obel by name—about 50 feet and setting fire to his clothes. Sparks from this entered the powder house, where some of the cans stood open, and caused a second explosion and tore the building into minute fragments. People were knocked down by the concussion many blocks away, and a large amount of window glass broken, and plastering knocked off. Some houses several blocks away were uncofed. It is stated that a twin pane of glass in a drug store at Twelfth street and Indiana avenue, nearly seven miles away, was broken. No one killed.

S. Obel, the workman, was burnt about the face, breast and arms, but will probably recover. John Anderson, another workman, was thrown a considerable distance by the second explosion and had his shoulders crushed. Michael Britton, a teamster, carding wood some distance away, was thrown to the ground and his arm broken. Mrs. Young and two children, four blocks away, were badly cut by broken glass. A large number of other people were more or less seriously shocked, but it is believed none dangerously. It is impossible to estimate the total loss.

A STEPMOTHER

Beating a Little Boy with a Knotted Rope—The Child Missing.

CANTON, July 27.—An outrageous case of child beating was reported at Police Headquarters at about 1 o'clock this morning, which may result very seriously. It appears that a Mrs. Hubecker, residing on South street, last night, upon the return home of her step-son, aged about 13 years, seized him roughly and bade him undress, at the same time threatening him with vengeance, until the little fellow was left with nothing on except a short shirt, which he was about to take off when his merciless mother commenced a merciless chastisement which would not be justified for any offense.

With a knotted rope wielded by a powerful arm she beat the boy until his body was bruised and bleeding, and his cries of terror startled the neighborhood. About the time excited persons were coming to the rescue of the victim of the fiendish fury of the female, she gave him a last lash which momentarily stunned him, and then with a wild wrench he unloosened himself from her grasp, and ran past those who would have held him. A search was made for the poor boy, but he could not be found, though tracked to the vicinity of a dangerous swamp west of the city. The Mayor being informed of the affair, detailed three officers to continue the search, but at this writing the boy had not been found.

ARKANSAS.

Penitentiary Convicts Not Allowed to Work on a Railroad—A Mob's Vengeance.

LITTLE ROCK, July 27.—A few days since, Penitentiary lessee Ward sent a gang of convicts to Benton, 25 miles south on the Iron Mountain Railroad, to dig gravel on a railway contract. His son, Will Ward, was in charge, and a stockade and other buildings were erected. Late Wednesday night a large number of men went to the quarters, burned the building and all the lumber, marched Ward and the convicts to the depot, compelled them to return to Little Rock and threatened to kill them if they came back. The Sheriff of Saline County was absent at the time and nothing has been done. No attempt has been made to resume work. Intense excitement prevails at Benton, and it is believed serious trouble would follow if the convicts were sent back.

A Gazette special from Arkadelphia says that near Gender Station, Tuesday night, a burly negro, Elis McKnight, who tried to outrage the person of Miss Baker, a young lady in the neighborhood, but was prevented by a house dog coming to her rescue, was captured by a mob and castrated.

The President's Turn-out.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Pres. Arthur now drives out in the most stylish four-in-hand turn-out ever seen in this City. The horses are bays, the harness gold-plated. He uses the new landau he purchased last Winter. Albert Hawkins, who drove Presidents Grant, Hayes and Garfield, handles the reins. The turn out attracts very general attention. Nothing that Pres. Grant ever had in the way of a team approached it for style, fineness of finish and general get-up. The President has just received a new Victoria. It is the finest thing in the way of a carriage that has ever been in the Executive Mansion stables. The pair of horses that lead the new turn-out were recently purchased in New York, and have a record of about three minutes over an ordinary road.

A STATEN ISLAND CASE.

Trial of a Man for Carrying a Goose by the Neck.

New York Star.

Socially, scientifically and legally, Staten Island is looming up. By all odds the most interesting news items for the past few weeks, it is admitted, have come from Staten Island. That detached fraction of the State is just now debating the question whether a goose has feelings. A few days ago Agent Philip Brady, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted a man named Halterman in a Staten Island court for carrying a goose by the neck. His Honor the Justice had never presided over such a case before, and was noticeably nervous. No goose wearing feathers had ever been a litigant in that court. It was a case without a precedent, and the statutes shed no light upon it. As it progressed, Dr. Rose, jr., swore that the goose suffered no pain or inconvenience in being carried by the neck. In answer to a question as to how he knew this, the witness was not able to give a scientific reply. But the jury—who, from a long and intimate intercourse with geese, were presumably familiar with their anatomy—acquitted the defendant on the first ballot.

Patti Will Not Sing Again for the Queen.

London Truth.

An unfortunate mistake at the last State concert has led to a tremendous rumpus. The artistes have always entered the palace by the equerries' entrance, but on this occasion the old arrangement was altered for some reason or other, and they were bidden to seek another door.

Mme. Patti, on driving up to the usual place, was somewhat rudely repulsed, and her servant being unable to discover the entrance to which they were directed she was obliged to enter through the kitchen door, and had to pass through a number of underground passages, to her extreme indignation. Indeed, she vowed she would not sing. However, profuse and abject apologies calmed her wrath for the time, but she declares that nothing will induce her to attend at the palace again.

Not a Professional.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Two years ago a little niece of Mr. Harrison, who lives near Rome, Ga., dropped a gold ring into the creek, while playing. Last week Mr Harrison caught a turtle in the creek, and when they dressed it for the table there was his little niece's lost ring, bright and unimpaired by the ravages of time and digestion, as when she lost it. Mr. Harrison is not a professional liar, either. He is only an amateur, but sometimes, when the star liar is feeling unwell, Mr. Harrison goes on in leading parts, and he does very well. His style is rather old-fashioned and smacks somewhat of the nursery tales, but he has talent, and if he keeps on, the time may not be far distant when well earned success will crown his brow with fadeless laurels, and nobody of the State of Georgia will believe him on oath.

Must Have Been a Giraffe.

Boston Transcript.

An exchange tells of a man who "cut his throat in the third story." What a beautiful neck that would have been for a garroter to experiment upon!

PERRINE'S Russia Salve is unequalled for chilblains, chapped hands frost bites, etc. Try it.

A TRAMP

Hunted Up and Informed that He Is Heir to $80,000.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Mayor Whyte on the 11th inst. received a letter from the Rev. E. Weiss, of Altweiter, Alsace, asking that search be made in this City for one Christian Girardin, who had fallen heir to about $80,000 through the death of his parents. The last heard from the missing heir was in November, 1881, when he was in the neighborhood of Baltimore.

The matter was placed in the hands of the Mayor's detective, Mr. Thomas J. Murray, who made a thorough search for the heir. He was traced to stables on West Baltimore street, where he had been within the last eight months. From information there received it was believed Girardin had gone to Washington, as the French Benevolent Society had issued a pass to a man by that name. In Washington Mr. Murray learned that he had returned to Baltimore. Suspecting that he might have returned to one of his former places of labor, the detective visited Perry Hill, Baltimore County. Not finding him, Mr. Murray called on Father Miller, of St. Joseph's Church, on the Belair Road, and requested that he would announce in his church the circumstances of the search for Girardin. This Father Miller kindly did.

The first notice that Girardin had of his good fortune was from a member of Father Miller's congregation shortly after noon. He called at the parsonage immediately and was given a letter to Mayor Whyte, which he delivered to Acting Mayor Veazey that morning. Girardin is a very dilapidated looking person, and does not appear to be a man who is heir to a large fortune. He is about five feet three inches tall, with black hair, mustache and goatee, and about 45 years of age.

There is but little doubt of his being the man wanted, as he produced the pictures of his parents and several letters addressed to him at Henry Muesse's saloon, No. 89 North Gay street. He said he had been in America since 1867.

The cause of his leaving his home and coming to America was family trouble. He had his letters directed to Perry Hall, Pa., and Glen Rock, a station on the Northern Central Railway. About a year ago he fell from a car at York, Pa., and broke one of his wrists, besides sustaining other injuries. Being without funds he was compelled to seek refuge at the County almshouse, where he remained until he got well. About eight months ago he returned to Baltimore and obtained work at a stable in Wilkins street, near Pacca. He did not remain there long, but wandered about from place to place until a short while ago, when he secured work as a harvest hand on a farm near Perry Hall Post Office, where he was employed when discovered. While he was willing to go to Germany to settle up the estate left by his mother, who died only four months since, he would not be willing to reside there permanently. Acting Mayor Veazey yesterday afternoon sent a cablegram to the priest, who had written the letter asking about Girardin.

The communication to Mayor Whyte intimated that Girardin had fallen heir to considerable property by the death of his mother, his father having died some time before. Girardin said yesterday that he had some little property in Germany in his own name, independent of what he may receive from his parents' estate.

A WOMAN'S LETTER.

Which Led to the Recent Fatal Duel in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The letter written by Miss Mamie L. Hatchett, of Lunenburg County, Virginia, which brought about the duel between Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, and R. B. Garland, in which Addison was killed, has been made public. She begins by denouncing the report of Garland that she had flirted with him as the foulest falsehood he ever uttered, and said that neither of the words truth, principle or honor is to be found in his vocabulary. His whole character thoroughly, but had resolved never to expose it until he said something detrimental to her. "I tell you," she says, "that you are entirely at my mercy, and it only needs a word from me to place you beneath the recognition of all honest people. I know enough to blast your reputation forever, and if you have one spark of respect left, either for yourself or family, you will leave the country at once. I know of your conduct in Arkansas, Oxford, Henderson, and elsewhere. Your hands are stained with human blood and your tongue with falsehoods so foul that no time can erase them, and I am not surprised at your being a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. I am ready for evening I say, and although I cannot defend myself I have brothers who can. I warn you in time, you had better leave or else keep your tongue quiet, so far as my name is concerned. I have already said enough, but will add here, that if you will let me alone and not speak a word of me on the way to harm you, but don't you ever dare to speak my name again. If you do, I shall place the affair in other hands, and shall not answer for the rest. I know you will leave, as you will not care to live in any community where you are known to be known, and rest assured I shall not spare you. As I said before, if you keep quiet in the future I am willing to let the matter rest as it is, but if you want revenge, go ahead and do your worst. I am not afraid of you. Remember the consequences, for I have

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems or solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer, they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

M. A. E., Wayside, Ala.: We do not keep the book.

D. B. B., Rosedale, Md.: Send to D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

M. E. B., Xenia, Ill.: Write to B. F. Gambs (enclosing stamp), St. Louis, Mo.

D. W. F., Adrian, Ill.: The best plan is to write to Munn & Co., New York City.

J. M. N., Lone Spring, Mo.: You should consult a lawyer, but we fear it is too late.

J. M., Upton, Ia.: Baltimore licenses such establishments, and perhaps other cities.

T. H. Thomas, Bevier, Mo.: requests some one to send him the poem, "The Moneyless Man."

G. M., Askam, Pa., wishes information about basket willows—how to cultivate, how prepared for market, etc.

Enquirer, Bettsville, O.: A can probably hold the machines as against B, but the company can, we think, recover them.

We cannot undertake to answer inquiries by letter. We cannot afford the time, and correspondents will please not request it.

E. B., Rush Center, Kan.: D. Appleton & Co., New York, publish the books. You can probably find them at the nearest book store.

Miss May Dailey, Prophetstown, Ill., wishes some EARLY reader to send her a copy of the poem entitled "Farmer Brown," by E. J. Hall.

S. D. J., Forest Mills, Ia.: Work was begun on the Erie Canal July 4, 1817. The estimated cost was $5,106,538; the actual cost was $8,401,394.

J. C. E., Charlotte, Mich.: The book can be obtained through any bookstore. Publisher, F. E. Zell, Philadelphia, Pa. Do not know the price.

W. H. H., Clarence, Mo.: 1. Opinions differ in regard to the best histories, etc. 2. We do not keep the books in stock. 3. Edwin M. Stanton died December 24, 1869, aged 59 years.

F. G. C.: Stanley Huntley, of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Eagle, is the author of the "Spoopendyke" sketches. They have not been published in book form, at least we have seen no such announcement.

E. L. P., Stoughton, Wis.:

Who will buy the one cent pieces of 1857, and what are they worth?

They are quoted at 20 cents, if you can find any one willing to pay that price.

Velocipede, Butler, Ind.:

Where and when was the velocipede first patented?

June 28, 1819, W. J. Clarkson, jr., of New York, took out a patent for a velocipede, propelled by pushing the feet against the ground.

J. W. J., Philadelphia:

Is there any record kept of criminals in London, England, who are exiled or "transported," as the English call it? If so, to whom can I apply concerning one supposed to have been convicted some 20 years ago?

Address the American Minister at London. He may possibly assist you.

R. D. L., Shelby, Mich.:

Can you tell me through the correspondents' column to what officer I would have to write to for an application for an increase of pension, as I am not able to give $10 to an attorney?

Address Commissioner Dudley, Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

F. L. H., Stone Mountain, Ga.: Mr. Walter is the proprietor of the London Times. We do not know who is chief editor. The Times is considered the ablest newspaper in London. Few American newspapers compare with it in point of editorial ability.

A. S. N., Ingraham, Ill.:

Please give a statement of the different appropriations and expenditures of the Forty-seventh Congress. In other words, a list of "fat jobs."

Read the Congressional proceedings, published each week.

E. S., Apple River, Ill.:

Will the BLADE inform me through its columns of the names and address of the persons authorized to receive contributions for the Michigan sufferers caused by the late fire?

There was a committee for that purpose, but we think it has been dissolved. Gov. Jerome, at Lansing, has charge of the matter now.

J. M., Upton, Ia.:

Is female suffrage unconstitutional with the Constitution of the United States?

There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that prohibits female suffrage, and any State may confer the elective franchise upon women. Nearly all State Constitutions, on the other hand, restrict the right to vote to "male citizens."

L. H. M., Rodney, O.:

How is the Field fund paid to Mrs. Garfield? Has it been invested?

It has been invested, and the income is to be paid to Mrs. Garfield quarterly while she lives, and at her death the whole amount will be equally divided among the surviving children of James A. Garfield.

W. H. R., Irwin, Iowa:

1. How long will the story entitled "Throne and Scaffold" last? 2. What did Washington do with the 1,000 Hessians he captured on Christmas, 1776? 3. Who invented the lightning rod, and when?

1. Do not know. 2. They were released, and many of them settled in this country. 3. Benjamin Franklin, 1753.

C. H. S., Galion, Mich.:

I enlisted in the 90th Indiana in 1862; served until the war closed; received $100 bounty from the Government; am I entitled to any more? If so, how much? My discharge is lost. What course must I pursue to procure another?

You are, we think, entitled to $100 additional. Write to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., in regard to discharge papers; then to Paymaster General in regard to bounty.

D. H. C., Chowson, Mich.:

What was the origin of the term "pipe-laying," as applied to politicians?

The terms originated from an accusation brought against prominent members of the Whig party of New York of being engaged in a gigantic scheme to bring voters thither from Philadelphia, who, it was said, to better conceal the plan, were designated as pipe-layers, the work of laying down pipe for croton water being at that time in progress.

Mary, LeGrand, Iowa:

Please tell me how to break glass vessels in any required way.

Dip a piece of worsted thread in spirits of turpentine, wrap it around the glass in the direction required to be broken, and then set fire to the thread, or apply a red hot wire around the glass; if it does not immediately crack throw cold water on it while the wire remains hot. By this means glass vessels that have been broken may often be fashioned and rendered useful for a variety of purposes.

Money Bags, Iowa, writes: The answer to the problem, submitted by E. W. F., Greenot, Ill., in BLADE of June 15, is 1,024,000. The following problem is respectfully submitted: A, B and C, respectively, fence their lands as follows: A puts a fence five rails high around his land, enclosing 100 acres, for each rail in the fence. B puts a fence around his land 12 rails high, enclosing 160 acres for each rail in the fence; and C puts a fence 13 rails high around his land, enclosing 100 acres for each rail in the fence. Now, allowing two panels to the rod, how many acres more has A and B jointly than C?

Upstart Doniphan, Kan.:

Do ladies succeed as type-setters? Where should a lady go to learn the business? As I ask my questions very much in earnest, any further information on the subject will be thankfully received.

There do some very good lady typo-setters, and the is no reason why they should not become as proficient as men and receive the same pay. In the offices of weekly newspapers, especially, the work of type-setting is performed as well by women as men. The pay is small at first, but as they acquire speed and accuracy it is increased. They are usually paid by the piece. Have some friend apply at neighboring printing offices.

P. P. D., Watertown, Mich.:

Is there a paper published in the interest of free trade or protection? If so, where and at what cost?

There is a Free Trade League in Detroit, where you can get all the documents you want. Documents in the interest of protection can be obtained through the the Republican Congressional Committee, at Washington, Jay Hubbell, Chairman. There are numbers of papers published in the interest of free trade and protection; the Detroit Post and Tribune devotes considerable space to the interests of protection, while the Free Press espouses the cause of the free traders.

Subscriber, Annville, Pa.:

Do you know of a good recipe to make lemon syrup, so as to be always ready for use to make lemonade?

Take five gallons lemon juice, one ounce best oil of lemons dissolved in one half pint of alcohol; or the rinds of 16 lemons rubbed with sugar to extract the essential oil; dissolve 80 pounds of sugar in the juice, and boil for two minutes; skim, then strain. Another method: Grate off the yellow rind of lemons and beat it up with a sufficient quantity of granulated sugar; express the lemon juice; add one pint water to each pint of juice and 3½ pounds granulated sugar, including that rubbed up with the rind; warm until the sugar is dissolved, and strain.

S. N. G., North Branch, Wis.:

Where is the Libyan Desert, and what is its extent?

It is that part of the Sahara or Great Desert which lies east of Fezzan and the country of the Tibboos. It is about 1,000 miles in length from Tripoli to Darfoor and Waday, and from 500 to 600 miles in width, its east border being Egypt and Nubia. Unlike the west division of the Sahara, the Libyan Desert contains a number of oases or fertile tracts, which support a moderate population, and nearly all of them are overspread with extensive groves of date trees and fields in which durra is grown. Generally, however, the surface consists of vast level sandy plains or gravelly deserts extending east and west, separated by low rocky ridges, or sheiving down in a series of terraces toward the Mediterranean.

T. J. N., East Berlin, Conn.:

1. What are the exemption laws in Florida? 2. The election laws? 3. The death rate per 1,000?

1. One hundred and sixty acres, or one-half acre of land within city or town, owned by the head of a family residing within the State, together with $1,000 of personal property, and the improvements on the real estate, are exempted from any forced sale. Married women are protected by law in the ownership and control of property separate and apart from the husband. 2. Every male person 21 years of age, who shall be, or shall have declared his intention to become, a citizen of the United States, has resided in the State one year and in the County six months, may vote in the election district where registered. Bribery, perjury, larceny, wagers on election, fighting a duel or accepting a challenge, disfranchises. 3. By the census of 1880 it was shown that the total deaths in 1,000 of all ages amounted to 9, those from consumption being 6.10. A large proportion of the deaths from consumption were cases of invalids from other States and countries.

J. H. S., Glenville, Conn.:

1. What is a republican form of government? 2. What is a democratic form of government? 3. What State is ex-Vice President Colfax from? 4. What State is Henry Wilson from? 5. Who is President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives? 6. What Pope reigned at the time of Henry VIII. of England? 7. Who ran against Garfield on the Democratic ticket with Seymour in 1868? 8. Also with Greely in 1872? 9. Was Garfield a member of the Cobden Club? 10. Who was the Democratic nominee for Governor in Ohio last Fall? 11. What State was J. J. Crittenden from? 12. What State was Lewis Cass from? 13. Was S. P. Chase ever Governor of Ohio?

1. Popular government, where the people rule. 2. The same. 3. Born in New York City in 1823; removed to Indiana in 1858. 4. Born in New Hampshire. 5. David Davis, President of the Senate; J. W. Keifer, Speaker of the House. 6. Julius II., Leo X., Adrian VI., Clement VII., Paul III. 7. Gen. F. P. Blair. 8. B. Gratz Brown. 9. Honorary member, we believe. 10. Bookwalter. 11. Born in Georgia. 12. Born in New Hampshire. 13. Yes. [Too many questions at a time; besides you write on both sides of the paper.]

A. H. D., Calistoga, Cal.:

Will you give a short sketch of the life of Samuel Lover, the Irish author?

Born in Dublin, in 1797. His father was a stock broker, and intended that Samuel should follow the same calling, but the son's natural predilections frustrated his plans. His debut in public occurred at a dinner given to Thomas Moore, in 1818, when he sang a song, the music and words of which were his own. He became a contributor to periodicals, and in 1830 published a volume of "Legends and Stories of Ireland." He had in the meantime adopted the profession of a portrait and miniature painter. In 1839 he published "Songs and Ballads." Some of his brief sketches of Irish character and even his songs were subsequently expanded into elaborate fictions. In 1844 he conceived the idea of reciting and singing his own works in public, and met with great success both in Europe and the United States. Returning to England in 1848, he lectured on his transatlantic experiences, and then retired to private life. During his last years he received a pension of £140 a year. Died July 6, 1868.

G. H. S., Gards Point, Ill.:

1. Who was the first engineer on the Hoosac Tunnel? 2. Who finally completed it?

1. Loammi Baldwin was the first engineer to make a report on the matter, in 1826. The first work was done in 1855, under a contract with E. W. Sewel & Co. Work was resumed on the tunnel under the auspices of the State in 1863. Thomas Doane chief engineer. In 1867 the office of chief engineer was abolished, and the engineer corps reduced to one resident engineer, W. P. Granger, with Mr. Latrobe as consulting engineer. B. D. Frost was appointed superintending engineer in May, 1868, and December 21 of that year a contract was effected between the Shanly Brothers, of Montreal, and the State of Massachusetts for the final completion in full of the Hoosac tunnel. They concluded their contract and effected a final settlement in December, 1874. Subsequently five directors were appointed, to whom the interest of the State in the tunnel and railroad was transferred.

John, Decatur, Ind.:

Please publish good recipe for paper hangers' paste. Also recipe for a fine paste.

1. Beat up four pounds of good white wheat flour in cold water—enough to form a stiff batter (sifting the flour first); beat it well, to take out all lumps; then add enough cold water to make it the consistence of pudding batter, and add about two ounces of well pounded alum. Ba sure and have plenty of boiling water ready; take it quite boiling from the fire, and pour gently and quickly over the batter, stirring rapidly at the same time; and when it is observed to swell and lose the white color of the flour, it is cooked and ready. This will make about three quarters of a pail of solid paste. Do not use it while hot; about a pint of cold water may be put over the top of it, to prevent it skimming; before using, thin with cold water, to spread easily and quickly under the brush. This paste will keep a long while without fermenting, when it is useless; mould on the top does not hurt it; remove it, and the remainder is good. 2. To make a fine paste—A solution of 2½ ounces gum arabic in two quarts warm water, is thickened to a paste with wheat flour; to this is added a solution of alum and sugar of lead, 1½ ounces each in water; the mixture is heated and stirred about to boil and is then cooled. It may be thinned, if necessary, with a gum solution.

J. R. M., Lewisberry, Pa.:

What is the legend of the "Man with the Iron Mask?" When and where did he live and die?

A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask and closely confined (1672-1703) under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol, Salute Marguerite, and afterwards at the Bastile. He was of noble mein, and was treated with profound respect; but his keepers had orders to dispatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence. He died November 19, 1703. The following conjectures have been made as to his identity: An Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople (who died 10 years before the mask.) the Count de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., reported to have perished in the camp before Dixmude; the Duke of Beaufort, whose head is recorded to have been taken off before Candia; James, Duke of Monmouth, executed on Tower Hill; a son of Anne of Austria, Queen of Louis XIII., either by Cardinal Mazarine, or by the Duke of Buckingham; the twin brother of Louis XIV. (a conjecture received by Voltaire and others); Fouquet an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV.; and a Count Matthioli, Secretary of State to Charles III., Duke of Mantua. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron, but of black velvet, strengthened with whale bone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock.

A. D. T., Goodfield, Tenn.:

Please give length and breadth of Chicago; also date of first settlement and increase of population by decades.

The length of the City from north to south is from seven to eight miles, and its breadth from east to west about five miles; area, about 36 square miles. It is divided by the Chicago River and its branches into three parts—the North, South and West Divisions—which are connected by 33 bridges and by two stone tunnels built under the river bed, one 1,800 feet long, under the main river, the other 1,620 feet long, under the South Branch. Of these Divisions the West is nearly twice as large in extent as the other two combined, embracing 15,504 acres, while the North comprises but 2,532 acres, and the South 5,383 acres. The word Chicago, in the Indian language, originally signified skunk. It was also used as a synonym of strong, or great, and was applied to the garlic or wild onion, to a valiant line of chiefs, and to the valor of the Great Manitou. The first known inhabitants of the locality were the Pottawatomie Indians; the first Europeans known to have visited the site were two French fur-traders in 1674. In 1804 the first actual attempt to settle was made, and Fort Dearborn was built. It was destroyed by the Indians in 1812, most of the garrison being massacred, and was rebuilt in 1816. In 1833, 7,000 Pottawatomies assembled there and ceded to the United States about 20,000,000 acres of land, comprising the territory now occupied by the States of Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1837 the City was formed, with 4,107 inhabitants. Its subsequent growth was as follows: In 1840, 4,479; in 1850, 29,963; in 1852, 109,206; in 1870, 298,977; in 1880, 503,304.

A. J. Albion, Ill.:

I wish you would publish in your correspondent's column the stamp flirtation, as I wish to see it.

The BLADE is not very well versed in flirtation matters. The following, clipped from an exchange, will probably throw some light on the subject: Left upper corner: Upright, "Good-by, sweetheart, good-by;" reversed, "I love you;" diagonally, "My heart is another's;" side, "Have you ever had a lover dangling after you?" Right upper corner: Upright: "Nothing pre-empted by rational beings;" reversed, "Write no more;" diagonally, "Do you love me?" side, "Gentle sir, my heart is frolicsome and free." Right lower corner: Upright: "I wish your friendship; reversed, "May I call and see you;" diagonally, "I might learn to;" side, "I am sincere." Left lower corner: Upright, "The coast is clear;" reverse, "Some one is in wait for you, so beware;" diagonally, "I fear to trust you:" side, "You are too bold." Center at top: Upright, "Yes;" reversed, "My heart has long been yours; diagonally, "Darling, have you money!" side, "You talk too much and say too little;" Center, right side: Upright, "I'll tell you some other time," reversed, "I can't trifle; show that you are in earnest; diagonally, "I cannot give you up;" side, "I may change my mind." Center, left side: Upright, "Perhaps;" reversed, "I am engaged; diagonally, "I long to see you;" side, "I entreat you to be less cruel." Center, at bottom: Upright, "No;" reversed, "I hate you;" diagonally, "Go, flatterer, go; I'll not trust to thy vow;" side, "you may write if you wish."

L. S. C., McMinnville, Or.:

When and where was James G. Birney born? Please give a brief sketch of his life.

He was born in Danville, Ky., February 4, 1792. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1812, studied law and removed to Alabama, where he practiced at Huntsville, held the office of District Attorney, and was a member of the Legislature. In 1833 he interested himself in the organization of a branch of the Colonization Society for the State of Alabama. Soon afterward, returning to Kentucky, and becoming a Professor in the University at Danville, he organized a Colonization Society there also, of which he became President. In 1824 he espoused the cause of immediate emancipation in a public letter, at the same time emancipating all his own slaves, about 20 in number. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati, where he began to issue The Philanthropist, an anti-slavery newspaper, which met with much opposition. Its office was repeatedly sacked and its presses destroyed by mobs. In 1836 he went to New York, as Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for many years devoted himself to the furtherance of that Society. He took an important part in the organization of the "Liberty Party," by which, during his absence in England, he was nominated in 1840 for the Presidency. He was again nominated by the same party in 1844. Previous to this, in 1842, he had became a resident of Michigan, where he was disabled, by a fall from his horse not long afterward, from taking an active part in politics. He died at Perth Amboy, N. J., November 25, 1857. His three sons distinguished themselves in the army.

S. G. D., Niles, Mich., writes: "At the request of 'School-boy' for the song entitled 'Darkeys, have you seen the Massa,' I send it."

KINGDOM COMING.

Say, Darkeys, hab you seen de massa,
Wid de muff ob sorrah on his face,
Go 'long de road some time dis morning
Like he g'wine to leab de place?
He seen a smoke away up de river,
Whar de Linkum gun-boats lay;
He took his hat an' his cane in his hand,
An' I spec' he's run away.

CHORUS.

De massa run, sah! sah! de darkey stay, oh! oh!
It must be now de Kingdom comin'
In the year of jubilo.

He's six foot one way, two foot 'nudder,
An' he weigs tree hundred pound;
His coat ob big enough for a load ob de tailor,
An' it won't go half way round.
He did'so much dey call him cap'en,
An' he get so dreffal tanned,
I spec he try and fool dem Yankees
For to tink he's contraband.

De darkeys feel so lonesome lining
In de log house on de lane,
Dey move der tings to massa's parlor
For to keep it company sure;
Dar's when an' cider in de kitchen,
An' de darkeys dey'll hab some;
I spose dey'll all be confiscated
When de Linkum sogers come.

De oberseer he make us trouble,
An' he dribe us 'round a spell;
We lock him up in a smoke-house cellar,
Wid de key in de well;
De whip is lost, de ban'cuff broken,
But ole massa he hab his pay,
He's got enough, big enough, ought to know
Den to went an' run away.

D. A. K., Berkey:

It might be interesting to many of your readers and it would settle a dispute between some of your patrons here to give us in the BLADE (weekly) the origin of the trade dollar, so we can decide whom to blame for its issue. Some here claim that the Government had nothing to do with its issue, and that merchants of California issued it and that the Government is buying them as any other silver bullion. If it is so, kindly have some one give us the facts.

The BLADE has several times given the history of the trade dollar. We dislike to answer questions two or three times, because out of half a million readers two or three fail to see or neglect to read what is published. The trade dollar was coined under authority of the coinage act of 1873, prepared under the supervision of John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency. It was intended for the convenience of commerce with China and Japan. The Senate Finance Committee, when the bill was first submitted, made a report, from which the following paragraph is taken: "The coinage of the silver dollar piece is discontinued in the proposed bill. It is by law the dollar unit; and assuming the value of gold to be 15½ times that of silver, being about the mean ratio for the past six years, is worth in gold a premium of about three per cent. (its value being $103.12) and intrinsically more than seven per cent premium in our other silver coin, its value thus being $107.42. The present laws consequently authorize both a gold dollar unit and a silver-dollar unit, differing from each other in intrinsic value. The present gold-dollar piece is made the dollar unit in the proposed bill, and the silver dollar is discontinued. If, however, such a coin is authorized, it should be issued only as a commercial dollar, not as a standard unit of account, and of the exact value of the Mexican dollar, which is the favorite for circulation in China and Japan, and other Oriental countries." The bill was amended and discussed, and was not passed by the House till May 27, 1872. Two days later the bill was again reported in the Senate, but no action was taken till the following December, when it was ordered to be printed, with amendments. On the 17th of January, 1873, the bill passed the Senate, after a discussion, in the course of which Sen. Sherman said: "This bill proposes a silver coinage exactly the same as the French, and what are called the associated nations of Europe, who have adopted the international standard of silver coinage—that is the dollar (two half dollars) provided for by this bill is the precise equivalent of a five-franc piece. The trade dollar has been adopted mainly for the benefit of the people of California and others engaged in trade with China." The bill then went to the House for concurrence, when it was again amended, referred to a committee of conference, whose report was agreed to, and the bill was signed by Pres. Grant February 12, 1873. This act did not directly demonetize the silver dollar; it simply prohibited its further coinage. The demonetizing of silver was perfected by the Revised Statutes enacted by Congress June 22, 1874, in which all the then existing body of laws of the United States were codified and reduced into one volume.

Information Wanted.

J. J. Williams, Gifford, Ia., wants the address of Conrad Crets and D. I. Barns, Co. I, 37th Wis.

Daniel Rising, Hartford, Lyon Co., Kan., wants the name and address of any member of Co. F, 189th Ind. Inf.

Wm. Fluhartz, Moore's P. O., Tyler Co., W. Va., wants the address of Aaron Robberts; last heard of in Colorado.

A. L. H. Walpot, Eureka, Wis., wants the address of Ed. Soule, who used to work on the Eureka Lock, Fox River, Wis.

Mrs. T. I. Whitlock, Ainsworth, Ia., wants the address of Mrs. Ann Esmand or any of her family; last heard from in Illinois.

Thomas Athey, Humboldt, Richardson Co., Neb., wants the address of Capt. Orr, Lieut. Custer and H. Bunker, Co. F, 10th Iowa.

M. M. Herrington, Whiteley, Greene Co., Pa., wishes to correspond with some one in Colorado or Minnesota in regard to climate and health.

Christopher Wilson, Stafford, Kan., wants the address of Dr. S. Sanders. David Lepray, Theodore Beswick, Samuel Morse, formerly of the 61st Ill. Inf.

William Jones, Salt City, Kan., wants the address of Capt. W. S. Levy, Co. H, 8th Iowa Cav., Bradford Johnson, Co. C, same regiment, or any members of Co. H.

Mrs. E. Davis, Turkey Creek, Ind., wants to know the address of any one of Co. F, 21 reg't, Mich. sharpshooters, that enlisted in 1864, at Detroit, and mustered in at Detroit.

A. L. Mooney, Pine Grove, Wetzel Co., W. Va., would like to know the whereabouts of Thomas Chapman; last heard of in Missouri in 1861. His disappearance is shrouded in mystery. Said Chapman was a nephew of the late Alex Campbell, of Bethany, W. Va.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 25c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If J. K. Robinson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If Davis Egnew will give his full postoffice address his wishes will be complied with.

If T. A. Lyon, of Plainfield, will give his full address the matter he complains of will be corrected.

Letter dated at Hilliman, Montmorency Co., no state given, paper to be sent to Wm. J. Ray.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

H. Chas. Hoss, of West Salem, will give his full address his complaint will be looked into.

If S. S. Beebe, of Huntsville, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and corrected.

Letter containing 30 cents, no postoffice, County or State, signed by J. C. Adams.

Letter containing 10 cents, dated at Honey brook, no County or State, signed by Augustus F. Neynaber.

If W. J. Harris, Tenn., will send his full address perhaps we can comply with his request.

If C. A. Lease, Centralia, will give his full address we will do as he wishes.

Letter containing $1.25, signed by P. P. Roush no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 30 cents, dated at Madrid, no County or State, to pay for BLADE for A. Selior, box 184, signed by C. F. Wheeler, box 81.

WASHINGTON.

The Nebraska Census Fraud—Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The House Committee on Judiciary has recovered the original census report through which the Committee was misled into recommending that Nebraska be given an additional Representative in the House. This original census report, received to-day, is properly signed by the Census Clerks and Supervisors, and has attached to it the seal of State. Examination of the report, however, developed the fact that there had been several erasures of the figure "4," and that the figure "2" had been substituted in order that the report would read, "Census for 1872." The work of erasing was done in a bungling manner, and the substitutions of the figure "2" for the figure "4" were made with ink of an entirely different shade from that used in the original document. The Committee are now endeavoring to fix the responsibility for the fraud.

Commissioner Raum reports that the entire collections of the general revenue taxes the past fiscal year, amounting to $146,520,273, have been accounted for and turned into the Treasury. During the past six fiscal years $758,805,107 have been collected from internal revenue taxation and paid into the Treasury without any loss by defalcation. The expenses of collection for the last fiscal year (including the expenses of this office) did not exceed $5,108,300, or less than 3½ per cent. on the amount collected. This sum has been disbursed without loss to the Government. During the past six years 8 Supervisors, 107 have been collected from internal revenue taxation and paid into the Treasury without any loss by defalcation. The expenses of collection for the last fiscal year (including the expenses of this office) did not exceed $5,108,300, or less than 3½ per cent. on the amount collected. This sum has been disbursed without loss to the Government. During the past six fiscal

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

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Circulation this Week, 97,000

SPECIAL RATES.

A special rate has been made for short time subscribers which will be made known on application to us by a postal card.

We present a handsome book to every person who sends us a club of 10 short-time subscribers. It is but the work of an hour for any person to raise us 10 subscribers at the low price we have established. Send for our short-time terms.

HAVE PATIENCE.

The BLADE'S subscribers in several States have just reason to complain of the manner and time of the delivery of the paper to them. We can only ask them to have patience for a few weeks, until our new press is put into operation, will print and fold **150,000** copies a day. Then all difficulties will be removed, and our friends will have no reason for complaint.

"NASBY IN EXILE"—SERIES NO. 2.

We have received a cable from Hamburg, Germany, announcing the safe arrival of Mr. LOCKE at that port. We may therefore expect to be able to commence publication of his second series of letters from Europe in about two weeks. Subscribers whose subscriptions to the WEEKLY BLADE expire this month, should be prompt to renew. We have made special terms so low that it is cheaper to subscribe for the BLADE than to borrow it.

KENTUCKY expects that her wheat crop will double that of any previous year.

IT is a good thing we got our Cleopatra's Needle out of Egypt before navigation was suspended.

THE country has never before seen such brazen liars as the Star Route thieves, and the papers in their interest.

IN 17 years our national debt has been reduced from $78.25 a head to $31.72 a head. A pretty good showing that for this nation.

THE chances of a general European war can not be well estimated until after there has been a general battle fought between ARABI and the English.

NEVADA feels hard on account of being the only State in the Union that has not a single bit of water front of any kind to get an appropriation for under the River and Harbor bill.

THEY are fighting army worms with fire down in New Jersey, and with success. It takes desperate measures to overcome these pests which advance in such overwhelming numbers, and in such a determined manner.

THE *American Israelite* does not approve of the scheme of the return of the Jews to Palestine. It says: "We rather believe it is God's will that the habitable world shall become one Holy Land, and the human race one holy people."

ANY person, male or female, can secure honest employment by addressing the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O. One dollar will purchase an agent's outfit for canvassing "Nasby in Exile," from which an income of $5.00 per annum derived.

THE American Papermakers' Association is holding its annual session at Saratoga. The trade last year was exceedingly prosperous until within the past three months, when the great increase of production by the opening of new mills caused a reduction in prices below profitable rates.

LONDON *Judy* hearing that Mr. ABBEY had engaged Mrs. LANGTRY at a salary of $500 a night, remarks that "America is a comparatively new country, and is lacking in many 'institutions' that have hitherto been the sole prerogative of other lands—such as ruins. Let us trust that this engagement will not lead the Yankees into the possession of one of old England's greatest glories—viz: a ruined Abbey."

POOR CETAWAYO is once more on his way to England. It is thought that he will, at the end of his visit, which is to last until the middle of September, be restored to his kingdom. The question is what business the British Government had to bring him there at all against his will and that of his people. Zululand does not belong to Great Britain, and the whole affair from beginning to end is an abominable piece of assumption, on a par, however, with English proceedings elsewhere. The time is coming when she will attempt that sort of thing and fail, receiving in place of her usual success a decided set back. Who knows but that it will be in Egypt.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE probable action of the President on the River and Harbor Bill has been the cause of considerable excitement during the week. The bill, which appropriates about 18 millions, is more than usually obnoxious, from the various jobs which have been crowded into it. Every one who had a minnow brook in his District has got through some schemes for "improving" it at the expense of the Nation. As usual, these vicious schemes are artfully sandwiched between those which have real merit, and by another vicious system it is impossible for the President to veto one without defeating all. Great pressure has been brought upon him from the East to veto the bill, and let all go down together, but in the West there has been an ever greater pressure for him to sign, because of the great number of works now in progress which must come to a standstill. The president has, it is said, determined on a middle course. He will sign the bill, but will instruct the Secretary of War to use a wise discretion as to applying any of the moneys to appropriated. All the works of real National importance are to be carried forward; the local jobs are to be allowed to go by default. Undoubtedly if he has the power to make this selection of what schemes he will carry out, and what neglect, this will enable the difficulty to be tided over. But what is wanted is not experiments like this to defeat jobbery but the prevention of the jobbery in the Houses where it originates.

LATER—As we go to press it is announced that the Cabinet has decided to advise the President to veto the bill.

THE State Committee of the Independent wing of the Republican party met Thursday in Philadelphia and rejected all of the propositions recently made by the Cameron machine. The members wanted the party restored to harmony, and were willing to do anything honorable toward restoring it, but they rightly regarded the Cameron proposition as a demand for full surrender. There was an attempt to postpone action on the offer of the machine to hold a joint convention for the nomination of new candidates, but it failed, for it promised nothing toward attaing the objects of the independent effort, which, as stated by Sen. MITCHELL, are thorough popular reform of party methods and the entire abolition of the spoils system. The Independents have displayed an unexpected quantity and quality of backbone.

THE condition of the business world continues to improve. All the changes of the week have been for the better. The grain and cotton crops promise much better; exports have increased; greater activity is seen in the dry-goods business; railroad difficulties have made further advances toward complete settlement; confidence in the value of securities has been strengthened; and the end of July has been reached with less loss of reserve than was expected. The collapse of the wheat speculation is altogether the most important commercial event of the past week and month. On the 20th of June, No 2 red Winter wheat in New York elevators sold at $1.50, on the 8th of July at $1.33, on the 15th at $1.29½, on Saturday, the 22d, at $1.19½, and on Saturday, the 29th, it closed at $1.11. At Chicago the market was completely demoralized, and the operators who, less than a month ago, were boasting of their triumph in "cornering" the market, on Monday were forced to the wall with a loss of several millions. The large receipts, the great quantity and good quality of Winter wheat harvested, the decided improvement in prospects as to Spring wheat, which is now nearly ready for the reapers, all have combined to crush the combinations by which bread has so long been made unnaturally costly.

THE principal foreign events of the week are those connected with the war in Egypt. There is at present little prospect of an early termination of the difficulties. Great Britain continues to forward troops, and ARABI remains defiant and refuses to talk about surrender upon any terms. Turkey has at last ordered 15,000 troops to be sent to Egypt to restore order.

THE French Ministry with M. DE FREYCINET at its head resigned on Saturday in consequence of the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to grant a vote of credit for the protection of the Suez Canal. It was the design to send 4,000 men to occupy the ends of the canal, not for the purpose of any intervention as DE FREYCINET stated, but to show England that she had the sympathy and moral support of the French people. The Chamber rejected the credit by a vote of 450 to 75, and the Ministry immediately resigned.

THE Irish Arrears Bill has passed the House of Commons, and will be passed by the House of Lords without much resistance or many amendments. The reason for this promptness, Lord SALISBURY finds in the situation of foreign affairs. He thinks it would not be patriotic to embarrass the Government by a refusal at the present moment. This means, in plain English, that English statesmen fear a revolt in Ireland, and, whatever their other differences, they are agreed in doing anything that may be useful to quiet Irish feeling. It is well understood that the Irish nationalists are on the watch for a chance, such as was furnished to the friends of Irish independence by the situation of a century ago. Every regiment of British soldiers that leaves for the Mediterranean increases the necessity for conciliating Ireland. The necessity must be urgent, when a man of Lord SALISBURY'S unconciliatory temper acknowledges its existence.

THE weather on the other side of the Atlantic is a matter of much importance to both continents. The early Summer in the British Islands was very favorable to grain and the grass crop. But latterly there have been excessive rains. In Ireland a new failure of the crop is greatly feared, and in England the Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a form of prayers for good weather.

THE accusations of Dr. COLLINS, brother of the JEROME D. COLLINS who lost his life with the DaLONG party, and of Lieut. DANENHOWER are serious ones, and require a careful investigation. The proof will need to be very strong to convince the people that Engineer MELVILLE deliberately left his comrades to perish in that dreary ice land, for it amounts to that if what they affirm of his conduct is true.

"GOING TO LAODICEA."

ELGIN, Ill, July 26, 1882.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

In referring to that letter about "Going to Laodicea," you harangue the Methodist Church for not being as zealous and aggressive as it was formerly, for having grown rich and lazy, and fallen from grace. Now please don't try to ride two horses at once. How many times have I read pieces in the BLADE in which the editor, or some other member of the BLADE family, just pitches right into the old-fashioned shouting Methodists, and makes all manner of satirical remarks about their camp-meetings, revivals, etc., until the very name of Methodist in the BLADE is the synonym of silliness and fanaticism. Now these same fanatical, shouting zealots who used to assemble in black jack groves and country school houses, and whoop and shout and have hysterics and trances, whole nights at a time, are the very same individuals whom you of late extol as earnest, combative, fearless Christians. So they may have been, I don't know. But how often *have* you and other writers and newspapermen made open sport of them. And owing to this very thing (scoffing the Methodists have grown ashamed of such wild notions, silly fancies, and fanatical actions, as prevailed in the Church when your's and my grandmothers were shouting Methodists. With the advance of civilization and the refinement of society the Methodist Church, as usual, advances and improves. Its members are better educated than members were 30 years ago. They have better Churches, with organs, choirs, libraries, etc. They have more advanced ideas of religion. Instead of basing it on guesses and suppositions they base it on Right, that is, generally. I am not a Church member, but I would like to see the old BLADE take one side or the other, and stick to the side it espouses.

MAYLON JONES.

We are glad our correspondent admits that he does not belong to church. If he did it would be our duty to see that he was "disciplined" for his slanders against the BLADE. It is wholly untrue that the BLADE has ever indulged in sneers against the Methodists, or even against the excesses sometimes occurring at camp meetings. We have too profound a respect—not only for Methodism as a great power for good in our social polity, but also for individual Methodists as a class, than whom the world has never seen more earnest and conscientious religionists.

The man confesses himself a fool who sneers at the old time camp-meetings. They were exceedingly effective means for good, and not only advanced the cause of religion, as it could not have been done in any other way, but they were social reunions, which added much of light and happiness to the hard lot of pioneers. An old-time camp-meeting was a great religious awakening which made itself felt over an immense stretch of country, and reached many that could not have been reached otherwise. That people sometimes shouted discordantly, fell in trances, and made unpleasant exhibitions, is a small matter. These have been invariable attendants of every religious movement since the beginning of time. It was infinitely better that some should be transported in this way, than that the whole congregation should settle down into the dull, cold formalism which now seems to threaten to overcome the church as it has all its predecessors. The "better churches, organs, choirs," etc., of which our correspondent seems so proud, are the very things which seem in all churches to accompany this abatement of earnestness.

We confess we do not see why the possession of a fine church with a thunder-toned organ, and a highly educated preacher, should bring about a relaxation of Christian fervor and zeal, but it is an unquestionable fact that it has always done so. So soon as a church's membership becomes "rich and respectable" its usefulness as a living, energizing religious factor begins to fall off rapidly.

The Methodist Church itself owes its existence to a revolt from the dull lukewarmness begotten by long-enjoyed wealth and its accompaniments. It was organized to minister to the poor and lowly, and to call to GOD those despised and rejected by the more aristocratic churches.

No evangelists ever did their duty more nobly than the hot gospelers who spread Methodism over Great Britain and America, and whom our correspondent would sneer at as "howlers." Their grammar was not always polished, and their knowledge of the subtleties of the theologic hair splitting fortunately very limited, but they were masters of the art of calling sinners to repentance, and rough old PETER CARTWRIGHT probably did more real good in bringing men to a knowledge of CHRIST, than all the bishops who have worn lawn since the days of HENRY VIII.

To understand the plane upon which Methodism began and maintained its work for scores of years let any one read WESLEY'S letters to his missionaries, where he lays down some very plain directions for their ministration. He says they should know that a little sulphur will cure the itch, and it is disgraceful to have it. "Lice are shameful;" a few needlesful of thread will repair indecent rents, and should be used, and so on.

The Methodist Church has the best machinery of any organization—not even excepting the Catholics—for reaching the lower strata of society and improving the condition of the people of that grade, both morally and pecuniarily.

It has hitherto done this work superbly, but of late years it seems to be getting a little too dainty for it, and disposed to let some other denomination do the major part of the unsavory task. It has manifested this disposition most clearly in its treatment of the negros and poor whites of the South. There was a glorious field of labor for Methodism, and one in which years ago it did admirable work. Now it lets the Catholics and Congregationalists outstrip it without a murmur.

This is not as it used to be a score of years ago. The old Methodist itinerant defied all comers to take a field of labor away from him.

"NASBY IN EXILE."

The Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, are having a large sale of this elegant subscription book, which we have from time to time described in these columns. Next month will find our great grain crops nearly harvested, and thousands of agents will reap their harvest in canvassing for this book. An energetic canvasser is wanted for every Township. Applications should be filed this month, and territory secured for next month's work. An outfit costs but $1, and agents are now making from $5 to $15 per day selling this book.

A TRINITY COUNTY Californian wants people to believe an affidavit which he makes that he caught a full-grown panther by the tail and broke his back with a stone. He modestly refrains from adding that it was a panther which had just devoured three men further up the creek, but the strain on his self-control was awful.

EGYPTIAN MATTERS.

Mr. GLADSTONE has been severely criticised because he did not have a sufficient force at hand to prevent the disorders that followed the bombardment. Had there been troops enough to have followed ARABI immediately, he could not have made the preparations for continued resistance that he has done, nor would he have had time to appeal to the people through their superstitions, nor to organize any plan of co-operation with the "False Prophet of the Soudan" who has met with such wonderful success, and who is now moving toward Cairo from Khartoum.

In reply to these criticisms Mr. GLADSTONE says that the finding of a sufficient force to at once disarm ARABI would not have been decently compatible with the claim that the fleet off Alexandria was there simply to defend European interests in Egypt and, with no purpose of conquering the country. It would have been disloyal to the rest of the Powers and could not be done. Now that the Conference is over, and the matter is left to Great Britain, swift steps will be taken to reduce ARABI to submission.

There is no doubt of the issue finally of the struggle, but the British will find that the desired end will not be attained without some trouble. In the first place, although the English military forces all told amount to 563,818 men, yet only 16,000 are available for the field at once. Could the force in Ireland be used, there need be less delay; but the Government dare not withdraw a single regiment from that country. It will, therefore, take valuable time to prepare and transfer troops enough to crush out this so-called rebellion, for there is no question in spite of English assertion to the contrary, that the mass of the people is with ARABI. Before the English troops number enough to operate aggressively to any great extent, August will be here, and that means an overflow of the Nile, and a breeding of disease before which they will go down faster than upon a field of battle. ARABI may prolong the campaign indefinitely by simply acting upon the defensive, and meanwhile the torrent of fanatics under EL MEDHI is sweeping down to join the fight against the unbelievers.

Great Britain is committed to the war and France has decided to allow her to act alone. A vote of credit has been asked, and the expense is to be met by an increase of the income tax. As soon as possible 20,000 seasoned men are to be sent and hostilities are to be carried on vigorously. Egypt must be governed according to the British idea, or suffer the consequences.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

Time was when France held herself ready at all times to put on a military guise and fight if there was the least provocation, or chance of winning military glory. Now, however, a change has come o'er the spirit of her dream, and she looks at consequences through different eyes. She believes that peace and contentment at home are far better than any laurels to be won by joining in a struggle which she has had no hand in bringing on, and whose benefits to herself are, to say the least, exceedingly doubtful.

A difference of opinion between the Ministry and the Chamber of Deputies has brought about the resignation of the former. The bill asking for a vote of credit in order to send an expedition to the Suez Canal was rejected by a vote of 450 against 76. This showed in the most decisive manner that the Chamber was opposed to any kind of intervention in the Egyptian affairs, and as M. DE FREYCINET had announced that he should consider an affirmative vote as an expression of confidence in the Cabinet, there was nothing to do when the negative was given but to offer resignation. It was accepted with the proviso that the members keep their portfolios until their successors are appointed.

Reports differ as to the way the matter is looked upon in France generally. M. DE FREYCINET expressly stated that his object was not intervention, which, unless ordered by the Powers, would be exceedingly unwise, but simply to give moral support to England, and to maintain French prestige in Turkish eyes. In the face of this the Chamber voted against the bill, but there is no question but that much of the opposition was due to the old-time hatred and jealousy of England; and this it is partly which makes an appearance of satisfaction among the people with the vote of the Deputies, that has resulted in the fall of M. DE FREYCINET. It will be a matter of interest to know who is his successor.

NEW YORK *Times:* Perhaps the greatest contrast in English society as compared with American is, that in the former a woman's importance grows with years, whereas in the latter it declines. At a large English country house some difficulty arose as to making room for all the guests expected at dinner. "Why, let those girls [indicating two pretty young ladies] take their dinner at luncheon-time," said an old Peeress, "and come down to the drawing-room in the evening. We don't want young girls at dinner; we want good talkers." This old lady was a famous London dinner-giver, and loved "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." Lady SALISBURY, who stands at the head of the great society leaders in London to-day, is 57; Lady DERBY about the same age; and many others conspicuous as agreeable entertainers at the same period of life could be cited. But here, even now, ladies of such an age seem to deem themselves shelved. It is a great pity. A woman of 50 has knowledge and experience, which, if she be naturally intelligent, can scarcely fail to make her society congenial to men of sense, whether they are young or old. It is often remarked by clever young fellows that their pleasantest hours at London balls are spent rather in talking to agreeable mothers than in dancing with their daughters. Nothing could improve society here more than a determination on the part of the ladies of mature age to keep well to the front and assert themselves.

CHICAGO is beginning to plume her feathers upon the possibility of having a live Roman Catholic Cardinal in that City. He will be the second prelate of that high order in the United States, and his residence has been chosen in Chicago by the heads of the Church in Rome with reference to the controlling of the Catholic influence of the West. There is no need of putting on such airs over it though. Very likely he will move down to Toledo before he has worn his honors a great while.

A REAL CHARITY.

Perhaps there is no charity which appeals to the public more strongly than those for the physical, mental and moral benefit of poor children. There is something so revolting to the majority of people, no matter how unmoved they be over adult misery, in the sight of innocent childhood suffering, that hearts and hands are moved to action much more readily. In the former case there is always room for the suspicion that their misery is the result of their own ill doing; in the latter everybody knows it is through the ill doing of others.

Of late years considerable has been done towards giving some change to the children of the poor in large Cities in the way of fresh air and good food, such as country life gives. The BLADE has spoken before of the New York *Tribune* fund for this purpose, which is accomplishing a great deal, and there are other charities of the same kind which are doing the like good work. The Sea-Shore House, at Atlantic City for the benefit of the sick children of Philadelphia has done wonders. Started in a small way, it has grown into a recognized charity of large usefulness. From 1872 to 1881 it has received and ministered to 2,054 children and 567 mothers at a cost of $36,675. During these 10 seasons out of the whole number treated only 19 deaths have occurred. The change from the pent-up alleys and stifling tenement houses of Philadelphia to the pure ocean breezes of Atlantic City, with the nutritious food given would, without medical aid, almost invariably restore health and strength to the ailing little ones.

It is always the children who suffer most from the intense heat of Summer, and whose mortality is the greatest. But beside this saving of life, this infusion of a real happiness into their miserable existence may change the whole tenor of their future and make them grow up into useful men and women instead of vagabonds to prey upon society. A City which thus looks after its little folks is putting a large stone into the foundation of their future prosperity.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

The visit of Gen. BARRIOS, the President of Guatemala, to the United States, renders the question now in dispute between that country and Mexico an interesting one. It concerns the province of Chiapas, which is claimed by both, but is now under the control of Mexico, which forcibly took possession of it in 1823, and in spite of the remonstrances of Guatemala has retained it until the present time.

The trouble about the boundary between the two countries dates far back into the past. History tells of expeditions undertaken by the Aztecs to subdue the people of Guatemala long before the arrival of the Spaniards, which never succeeded. Under Spain however, the line was fixed to include Chiapas in Guatamala. Afterwards when the struggle for independence arose and the latter proclaimed its absolute separation from Spain on September 13, 1812, the former was not included, and for the reason that Chiapas had thrown off the Spanish yoke a few days before and declared allegiance to the Mexican plan of independence. On this account Mexico has since claimed Chiapos, while Guatamala contends that as there was but a few days difference between the declaration of independence of the province, which was a part of Guatamala, and her own, she still belongs to the latter country, and that there is no more reason for their claiming Chicapas than the other provinces which once united themselves with the Mexican Empire, including Guatamala herself, and have since gone out from its jurisdiction.

One of the strongest arguments of Guatamala is that Chiapas has had no voice in the matter, that in 1823, when a junta composed of representatives of the 12 districts of the province met to consider the question of absolute independence or adhesion to Guatamala, the Mexican Minister forcibly dissolved that body, and the provincial authorities were compelled to swear allegiance to Mexico.

Such in brief, is the history of this struggle, and this is the present condition of affairs. It is stated that the principal object of the visit of the President of Guatamala to the United States is to persuade this Government to settle the boundary dispute, by taking possession of the disputed territory, or by forcible intervention compel Mexico to yield her claim to Chiapas. Of course this Government will do nothing of the kind, there being no reason either as a question of right or from a selfish point of view for taking such a step.

OSCAR'S IDEA.

OSCAR WILDE has at last advanced an idea which is received with delight by the male portion of the community, or, as the Chicago *Tribune* puts it, "is entirely within the comprehension and in accordance with the yearnings of every family man in the Union." OSCAR announces that women should return to the simple styles of "ye olden times," when garments worn by the mother descended to the daughter and were equally as charming for her wearing, thus doing away with the necessity of the dressmaker's bills, which make such a hole in the yearly income.

OSCAR'S thought is esthetic. It brings visions of silken robes laid away in sweet scented bureau drawers, and only brought forth upon state occasions; it reminds one of lovely maidens like JOHN ALDEN'S PRISCILLA, arraying herself under her mother's eye for the marriage ceremony in the identical robe that mother had herself worn at her own bridal. Of course no one thinks that the brunette daughter may look hideous in the sky hued garment that made the blonde parent radiant. Few realize that the advance in artistic tastes would render unbearable now what in the days of yore was unnoticed.

OSCAR'S idea of heredity in dress is poetical and charming—to the manly mind. But after all, it would not be such a relief as now imagined. What would become of the army of people who are employed in the various industries by which women's apparel is produced? How long before the busy wheels of the great silk, cotton, and wool manufactories would be stilled? What would the merchants who bring these products into market do if this idea were carried out? What of the great army of dressmakers who depend for their daily bread upon these same caprices in dress which OSCAR would so ruthlessly destroy?

Simplicity is sweet and lovely, but in this line it does not promote trade, and the male mind now so soothed by the prospect of the further development of OSCAR'S esthetic idea in the minds of womankind, will be the first to be disturbed by the results. The doctrine of compensation works here as elsewhere.

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

It must be confessed that Eastern matters are becoming daily more complicated, and Great Britain's position is one of greater difficulty. There is no doubt but that the Sultan is playing a double part, that his delay in sending troops to Egypt, and refussal to proclaim ARABI a rebel are dictated by hatred of English power and anger at English interference. At the same time he does not dare openly oppose either until he is certain what position the other European powers will take upon the questions submitted to the Conference. That he has given secret encouragement to ARABI is certain, and he is probably doing so at the present moment.

The attitude of Russia at this juncture is significant. Her representative, M. ONOU, was absent from last Thursday's sitting of the Conference and in consequence it was compelled to adjourn without accomplishing anything, at a time when the situation is so critical as to demand prompt action. This absence of M. ONOU is declared to be in compliance with instructions sent by telegraph not to attend the sittings until further orders were received. Russia's hostility to Great Britain is made plainly evident by this proceeding, and in that direction may be serious trouble in the near future.

Germany and Austria maintain an attitude of apparent complete indifference. They perceive that Great Britain's object is selfish aggrandizement, and they have, therefore, no interest in forwarding her schemes. Neither have they as yet any pretext for interference, but the least unwary step on the part of the British would bring a remonstrance. France has shown by her recent action that she intends to give no support to England, her position being one of strict neutrality. She will, at present, do absolutely nothing.

Meantime, while Turkey is demanding European concert, and does any amount of marvelous dodging, while Russia shows her teeth by stepping out of the conference, and the other powers remain outwardly placid, ARABI maintains his defiant position with no intention of yielding. It is undoubtedly true that the great mass of Egyptians are with him, and that he was assured of that fact from the beginning. The boldness with which he called upon the people to pronounce their will in the matter, shows that he had no fear in that direction. At a great meeting held Saturday of the high functionaries of Egypt, it was almost unanimously decided to sustain ARABI so long as the Khedive remained a prisoner or a puppet in the hands of the British.

Beyond all of these things and growing in importance every day is the question of whether religious fanaticism is becoming a strong element in the affair. The cipher documents captured upon a steamer running between Alexandria and Constantinople, and ARABI'S letter to Mr. GLADSTONE, both look in that direction. If this should prove to be so the present disturbances are only the beginning of what may be fraught with the most tremendous consequences, not only to Great Britain, but to the world. Let the vast army of Moslems in Africa and Asia once become imbued with the idea that the present struggle is one between the followers of MAHOMET and those of CHRIST and the results no human eye can foresee. That this is not beyond the bounds of possibility is perceived and recognized by able statesmen, and it only adds to the difficulty of the present position of Great Britain.

WAGNER'S SUCCESS.

The accounts which reach across the water of the performance of WAGNER'S new opera, "Parsifal," all unite in pronouncing it a complete triumph for the master. It was mounted with all of the care which could be given to it, and had a fine orchestra, and the best choruses that could be obtained, while the names of the solo singers showed that their parts would be rendered in the most finished manner. The opera house was constructed under WAGNER'S own eye, and is unrivalled not only in its facilities for giving an opera but for hearing it to the best advantage. In that was gathered Wednesday one of the most critical audiences that could be brought together from all parts of the world, musicians and connoisseurs in the musical art whose judgement could not be bought or influenced by aught except the highest degree of excellence. The performance won the enthusiastic plaudits of such a throng, which is a conclusive proof that "Parsifal" is a magnificent success.

This triumph means far more to WAGNER than appears upon the surface. Perhaps no man has been compelled to work against more determined odds than he to compel a recognition of his theory. The most bitter opposition has met him at every step, and his whole life until recent years has been one of storm. France fought him desperately. Italy disputed every inch of ground but today, Italian opera is displaced by his in London, and French composers are studying his methods. He has won success under hard knocks and seemingly unrelenting hatred but he has won it fairly and fully, and now in his old age he can enjoy the gratification which comes from such triumphs.

THE New York *Herald* says that the Prohibition movements in the West are principally owing to the fact that whisky is the chief beverage consumed, and that its effects are simply maddening, and that a Western neighborhood that works for prohibition is literally fighting for the safety of its property, the lives of its men and the honor of its women, for there is no crime which a decent man will not commit after he has submitted to the crazing effects of a few glasses of the liquor of the country, and no class is more prompt to admit this than drinking men from the East who have spent any time in Western towns.

THE veteran LUKE POLAND has been nominated for Congress in Vermont. Mr. POLAND will be remembered as the man who ran a freight train labeled "Credit Mobilier Investigation" over several Congressmen. The late OAKES AMES, and most as late SCHUYLER COLFAX were well acquainted with Mr. POLAND.

THE Boston *Transcript* tells of a relative of the immortal Mrs. MALAPROP, who lives in a suburban town. The other evening a caller asked if Mr. ——was at home, and could be seen. "I think not, was the reply, "I believe my husband has expired for the night."

THE Chicago *Tribune* is out with an editorial advocating the establishment of cooking schools in this country.

THE monarchs of Europe have come to the conclusion that they would enjoy life better if they could do more as their subjects are doing. Instead of remaining in their own countries year after year as if afraid that to leave would be considered a kind of abdication, they are taking an outing during the Summer months, just as ordinary mortals do, and doubtless they enjoy it just as well. The following gives some idea of what has been planned for the present season:

The Emperor and Empress of Austria next month will go to Trieste and thence into Italy, where they will be entertained by King Humbert and his Queen at Monza. The royal pair of Italy will accompany their Majesties of Austria back to Vienna about the first of September, and then go to Berlin for a little visit. The King and Queen of Spain, with their daughter and the Infantas Isabel, Paz and Eulalie, are at La Granja, the Spanish Balmoral, among the mountains of Segovia, where the Queen and her daughter will remain all Summer. The King and the Infantas will go to the seashore in August. The King and Queen of the Netherlands will spend the season traveling, visiting Wirtemburg, Nuremburg, Augsburg, Saltzburg and Ischl, and calling upon their Majesties of Austria and of Germany. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany are now among the Alps. And finally, the surprising announcement is made that the Czar and Czarina are to visit Copenhagen sometime next month, but the closest secrecy is to be observed as to the date and manner of their embarkation.

RAMLEH the scene of the recent engagement between ARABI Pasha's troops and the British force is a small place about four miles from Alexandria, and used as a Summer resort by the well-to-do inhabitants of that City. It was built upon the seashore, and was always cool and pleasant. A few years ago it was only a small fishing village, but the Khedive took a fancy to build his Summer palace there and the place was changed as if by magic. A large hotel was erected, and houses of all kinds, and at the time the bombardment of Alexandria began, Ramleh numbered about 10,000 inhabitants, and a large part of them Europeans. It was reached by water and by rail, was connected with Cairo, and had become a most popular resort. A large amount of valuable property belonging to Europeans and left in their flight, fell into the hands of the Egyptians. Since the engagement the place has been occupied by the British troops.

THE people of the United States pay more to be amused than those of any other country in the world. This is considered a golden harvest field by all the great actors and singers, and they come hither with the expectation of reaping a rich reward for their efforts. Nowhere are they so well paid, and that they realize the fact is shown by their impatience to visit us. Mrs. LANGTRY has not yet made the acquaintance of her own people, and yet she crosses the ocean this Fall. NILLSON has lost money and will replenish her purse from American generosity. SARAH BERNHARDT made a fortune here. IRVING will coin money. Even OSCAR WILDE has amused us to the tune of a considerable sum—one certainly satisfactory to his esthetic soul. It is all right, though, so long as those people give us the best they have to bestow, but managers should have a care that they do not allow such extravagant expectations to grow as to finally exhaust even American patience.

DR. SCHWEINFURTH, who has been travelling in the Valley of the Nile, wrote not long ago that "everywhere there is one voice for ARABI PASHA; everywhere there is a childish joy that a genuine Egyptian character has asserted itself, and the people are proud of it. Everywhere there is the same Mussulman tendency to socialism; the people are enthusiastic for a republic. The fellaheen are perfectly content with the present Government; the memory of ISMAIL is to them like that of NAPOLEON III. in France—all execrate him. The European traveller in the interior is everywhere honored, and I have nowhere experienced the least want of respect and courtesy."

AN English statistical writer, speaking of the enormous increase of the United States in wealth, says that the addition in the past 10 years alone is more than an equivalent of the value of the Austrian Empire, or of Italy, Holland and Belgium put together. He figures out that the average wealth of each inhabitant of the country is $900, but still this is not so great as that of England and France, which compare as follows:

	Wealth.	Per inhabitant.
United States	$49,770,000,000	$ 900
United Kingdom	44,100,000,000	1,260
France	37,200,000,000	1,045

THE London *Times* reads a lecture to the United States about its attitude towards dynamite projects. It says that the license which American criminal law allows them is a scandal and a shame, and a more enormous scandal is the position that public opinion assumes towards them. It is always amusing to hear the Thunderer roar, and its roarings are always the loudest when there is something in home affairs from which it is desirable to turn the world's attention away. Great Britain is subjected to considerable fierce criticism just now.

THE Alexandria mob seems to have known enough to make careful discrimination between the American and European officers, none of the former being molested or even insulted. This shows that the English claim of a "holy war" against all Christians is absurd. It shows at the same time the good policy of preserving the friendship of these people for Americans, by holding strictly aloof from all participation in the English invasion of the country.

HENRY M. STANLEY seems to posess the most undaunted determination and unlimited vigor in the prosecution of his enterprise of establishing a line of stations upon the Congo River. In the three years since he began his work he has completed four, which are the beginnings of African towns and seem to be destined to produce a new order of things among the negros there.

THE lesson which the yellow fever taught the people of Memphis had its fruits in establishing a thoro system of drainage and an excellent water supply. The City is a very healthy one now.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We are still having a great demand for this remarkable cheap book, and are mailing scores of them every week. To our many thousand new readers we wish to say that this is a $2.00 book, which we will mail post-paid to subscribers for the low price of $1.25. We have mailed many thousands, and our supply is nearly exhausted. Our new subscribers should obtain a copy at once. A full description of the book will be found in our advertising columns.

CURRENT EVENTS.

THE announcement of the closing out of A. T. Stewart & Co. turns out to have been so immense an advertisement, and the trade so profitable, that the house will continue to do business.——The remains of George P. Marsh, late Minister to Italy, lie in the mortuary chapel of the Protestant cemetery at Rome awaiting burial in September. Mrs. Marsh remains in Italy.——The weather has improved in Ireland, and the prospect for a good potato crop in most parts of the island is assuring.——In the suit for a mandamus against the New York railroad companies to compel a quicker transit of freight, the Judge refused the petition, saying the merchants injured could recover in an action at law, but the companies' tardiness was not such a public wrong as would compel the issuance of a writ of mandamus.——The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was sold to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road for $1,200,000.——A regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association will take place at Detroit August 10.——From Commissioner Raum's report it is learned that during the last six years $748,881,071 have been collected from internal revenue taxes and paid in without any defalcation.——The President has approved the act appropriating $50,000 for Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, less any amount paid Pres. Garfield on account of salary.——The Baptist Conference of the Monona Lake Assembly agreed that it was the duty of all religious people to advocate prohibitory legislation, and only political candidates in favor of this measure should be supported.——A son of one of the Russian Consuls has been arrested at Odessa on the charge of supplying dynamite to the Nihilists.——A gang of convicts were sent to Benton, Ark., to gravel on a railway, but the citizens burned their stockade, and compelled the party to return to Little Rock under threats of death.——Alphonso Hart, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth District.——Last week's business failures aggregated 229, a slight reduction from the previous week, but 44 more than for the corresponding week last year.——A salt well has been sunk at Marine City, Michigan, which after reaching a great depth passed through more than a hundred feet of solid rock salt.——Capt. Young, of the steamer "Hope," who left Lonnlngtaadt July 13, bound for a cruise on the west coast of Nova Zembla to search for the crew of the "Eira," sends the welcome intelligence that he has found the crew of the "Eira," and all are well.——Prof. Rossiter, who had been connected with Marietta College for 40 years, died Thursday.——The new directory of Minneapolis contains 23,382 names, on which is based a claim of 76,659 population.——A warrant was forwarded to Washington for the arrest of Col. Popham, of Virginia, who seconded Capt John S. Wise in the recent duel with Crockett. Popham is Superintendent of the folding room of the House of Representatives, and was given warning by Wise in time to escape.——The Dublin papers state that O'Brien, the self-confessed assassin of Lord Cavendish, sailed from Northwall 10 minutes before the tragedy occurred. His real name is Westgate, and he is a Scotchman.——It is decided that Gen. Sheridan did not exceed his authority in the relief of Gen. Warren from his command after the battle of Five Forks.——Bendjusters and Republican coalitionists of Petersburg, Va., in mass meeting endorsed Pres. Arthur.——At Freeport,

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

Questions of Privilege—River and Harbor Bill—Commissioner Raum and the Taxes—Internal Revenue Tax Bill—Political Assessments—Star Route Cases—About Adjournment.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1882.

The American Congress is growing into a permanent condition of bad manners, and the Senate, which in the days of Webster and Clay was such a model of propriety and dignity, is only better than the House because its members are smaller and the snarls-jaws are, for that reason, fewer. The growing propensity to rise on a question of privilege is one of the bad signs of the times. These occasions of petty spite and passion get noticed by the press, for the same reason that murders, prize fights and personal quarrels are noticed, and the more they are put forward and talked about the more they increase. This session has been distinguished above all others by their exhibitions of bad taste and bad manners, and the last week has been particularly full of them.

The South has not had time as yet to put away the manners of the plantation, and is chargeable for much of the time wasted and the ill-feeling engendered by these personalities, but is by no means the sole aggrieved. During the past week Sen. Butler was aggrieved because Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the South Carolina contested election case, in summing it up referred to the Hamburg massacre as among the causes that operated on the result. The facts which Mr. Miller recited necessarily reflected on Gen. Butler, but they were pertinent to the matter in hand, and were made without personal ill-will. Sen. Butler, of course, arose to a question of privilege, and could not be satisfied with a mere explanation. He hurled the most contemptuous epithets ta Mr. Miller, accused him of "falsehood," called him "a cur of low degree," and showed that he was abundantly capable of heading a massacre, as if that nothing would delight him more than to massacre the member from Pennsylvania. But this was not all. Like a true bully Butler cuthroat he gloated over what he had done, had his little speech severed from its natural connections and printed on the first page of the Record, and parsaded his insolence as if it had been among his exalted virtues.

Of course, under such circumstances every body expected another "privileged question" in the House, and they were not to be disappointed. Mr. Miller is a free talker, and as his materials were abundant his speech was worth hearing. He did not denounce Butler as an assassin, but he proved him to be one, and the record of his infamy, with all its blackness, was spread out afresh in the columns of the Record, and is "mighty interesting reading." Mr. Butler made nothing by his petulant and silly assault, and he was the means of opening old sores that can only heal by being let alone.

The River and Harbor bill got reduced a million or two in its journeyings back and forth between the two Houses, and besides this had a hair's breadth escape from total failure, but it finally passed by a vote of 111 to 82—a majority of 29. The discussion and action in relation to this "log-rolling" bill show that that members grow timorous as the money necessary to carry such a bill through grows into greater magnitude. The theory is that so many members are interested in it as to always make its passage a certainty. But the bill this year had been whittled down by some of the almost most discreet of the House leaders, and there is much talk about a veto. It will be remembered that Gen. Grant vetoed a much smaller bill for the same reasons that lie so strongly against this one. Of course it was not entirely a party measure. Of the 111 votes by which it was passed 67 were Republicans and 47 were Democrats and Greenbackers. The bill appropriates $18,745,950. Among the items in an appropriation of $400,000 to begin the work on the Potomac Flats which is regarded as necessary to promote the health of this City. But it is also necessary to improve the channel and beautify the Capital. The plan is to convert the low ground opposite the City into a pleasant park. The cost is not expected to fall short of 3½ millions, but the land redeemed and brought into use would be worth larger sums than that.

The letter of Commissioner Ramm shows that the great expenses of collection in the Bureau of Internal Revenue as charged by the Democrats really amount to very little. The collections for the last six years aggregate the enormous sum of $748,881,071, while the expense of collection has been less than 5½ per cent. The work of the Bureau goes on smoothly, and this great sum has been collected without loss to the government.

It is the general opinion here that the reduction of taxes has failed. The bill which passed the House ought to have been concurred in by the Senate, but that body has a penchant for doctoring everything, and the Democrats stand ready to help them. The Senate spent a great deal of time over the bill for creating a Tariff Commission, with the understanding that the commission would take charge of all tariff matters and entirely relieve Congress for the present of everything pertaining to that subject. But the Senate could not keep its hands off, and just as soon as the revenue bill came up it began to inaugurate changes and to pin on it amendments for reducing the tariff. The Democrats saw at a glance that they were cutting out more work than could be done, and immediately began to expand it into still greater proportions. They wanted larger reductions, they loaded down the bill with amendments, they were ready with speeches for every suggestion. Then the Republicans began to divide, and the friends of the bill, seeing that it was virtually defeated allowed it to be laid aside for the Naval Appropriation bill. The mistake is a very unfortunate one for the country and for the Republican party. With a full Treasury the temptation to make large appropriations is generally too much for the virtue of Congress, and a moderate reduction of the taxes was demanded by every consideration of prudence and good government.

The indiscreet management of Mr. Hubbell on the matter of political assessments has raised a considerable breeze, and will probably result in a greatly diminished contribution from Government officers. Yesterday a fellow member met Mr. Hubbell at the White House and was anxious to know if he had been passing the hat to the President. The apportionment of that officer, under the Hubbell rule would be $1,500, and an item worth looking after. But, in fact, all the noise that is made about a great Republican corruption fund and filching money from the clerks to buy votes, has a very narrow foundation. I was asking a gentleman to day what had been his experience on the subject. He has been in the Treasury for 20 years. He says he was never assessed till the Civil Service Administration of Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Hayes began by issuing Civil Service Order No. 1, breaking up all the State associations here, and forbidding all public officers from acting in political conventions; but he ended by allowing the clerks to be assessed in the interest of the Garfield election at a rate which was really oppressive. With that exception our friend says that a subscription list has always been passed around among the clerks and they have subscribed according to their means and the interests at stake.

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BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Railroad Decision—Police Brutality — Those Flowers — Emigration Out of Town—New Fangled Steamship — Flowers in a Dead Hand—Newspaper Gossip.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1882.

Suppose we let the heat pass, if it only would, and refer to matters less generally known. The uppermost thing to-day is the decision of Judge Haight in refusing an orded of Court to compel railroad companies to carry freight. I need not go into extended comment thereupon. The judicial mind indulged in some cheap clap-trap about protecting laboring men and so on, which is an indirect recognition of the fact that the broad question of work *versus* money and dignity is only better than the House because its members are smaller and the snarle-jaws are, for that reason, fewer. The growing propensity to rise on a question of privilege is one of the bad signs of the times. These occasions of petty spite and passion get noticed by the press, for the same reason that murders, prize fights and personal quarrels are noticed, and the more they are put forward and talked about the more they increase. This session has been distinguished above all others by their exhibitions of bad taste and bad manners, and the last week has been particularly full of them.

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BUCKEYE.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

Tom Connery, of the *Herald*, is off for Europe, and George F. Williams is his locum tenens upon the city press in the *Herald* office. His father was the fortunate Coroner who held the inquest in the Cunningham-Burdell murder case, A pussy old fellow, but useful to Bennett.

The Joneses, old and young, are across the sea; but the *Times* is an absolute machine, and runs of its own accord.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has quite subdued the *Tribune*—has everything his own way. Old servants who have earned honors years ago are of little account now. But when will the *Tribune* pay a dividend?

That the *Sun* flourishes goes without saying. Mr. Dana is near-sighted physically, I mean and his hair is snow-white. But as a newspaper the Sun has no rival.

When Charles T. Congdon left the *Tribune* under compulsion, as I hear, that paper lost its best writer—always excepting Greeley. Congdon has had a strange life, which I am not going to portray. But no man ought to stand higher for able journalistic work.

And there the dead of the *Tribune*: Greeley, Ripley, Fry, Bayard Taylor, Margaret Fuller (by Shipwreck), Gurowski, Hildreth, Cleveland, "Doesticks," Strow, and others. ZENO.

LEAVENWORTH.

The Scenes Around the City—Views from the Fort—The Military Prison—A Cool Shaft—The Kansas Penitentiary.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 26.

As far as Leavenworth, feeling as well as a new man. The change is a great and good one. The country about Leavenworth is almost a paradise. Hills are on all sides, crowned with places of interest, such as the fort, coal shafts, penitentiary, the case factory, etc. At the Fort, which is a small Village, are stationed about 1,500 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery and the only military prison in the United States. There are 11 companies of infantry, six companies of cavalry and three or four batteries of artillery. The fort is situated on a very high hill about 800 feet above the City, and from the lookout on Sheridan's Drive a very fine view can be had of the surrounding country. Sheridan's Drive is a very romantic spot indeed: is reached by climbing a steep hill, then winding around circles, and frisangles, etc., for about five miles, all through an elegant grove of maples and oaks. From "East Lookout" one gets a very fine view of the Missouri River. Step off this place and one would fall about 400 feet directly down. From "South Lookout" you get the Salt Creek Valley, which is very beautiful. Here it is that the tree, used by Indians of times past for sentinels to watch the Americans.

This tree, when you are standing under it, looks no higher than any other of the many trees around it, but get down in the Town and look in that direction and it is first object that comes to your vision. It seems to stand alone. At North Lookout one gets a true view of Leavenworth and the Fort, which makes a charming picture. I was lucky enough to see a dress parade by 11 companies of infantry, and it was a very fine display. The garrison band, 23 pieces, gives its concert every week in front of the officers' quarters, which, by the way, are elegant residences.

THE PRISONERS

in the military prison are deserters from all parts of the United States, and are employed about the fort in various ways, such as general cleaning up, making shoes and clothing for the army, making harness and other equipments for use on the plains, etc. I saw three very meek young men with numbers sewed all over their clothes marching in front of a soldier who carried a brace of very large revolvers, picking up broken glass, paper and other debris that might be lying on the streets and parade ground. If a soldier should allow one of these men to escape, the soldier takes the convict's number and is obliged to serve the balance of the escaped man's time. Hence the large pistols.

A COAL SHAFT.

I have always had a great ambition to go down a coal shaft. My friend Mrs. Eyring turn gave me a letter to Mr. Lake, of the Leavenworth coal mine. I went there with expectations of seeing a real live mine and go down. This mine is 1,000 feet deep, the cages are operated by two small 16 engines of 850-horse power. After examining the working of the engines we went to the top of the shaft. There was nothing but a small rail around a hole about 12 feet square. A noise is heard, and hardly anything expected till, bang! up comes the cage with four cars of coal.

A look down the shaft satisfied me. I saw little lights way down the black hole, worn on the hats of men landing coal on the cage that is on the other end of the 1½ inch cable. The cage makes the trip down in about 30 seconds. I watched this operation for about an hour trying to muster up courage to go down but could not. They get 500 to 1,000 bushels per day from the mine. The managers are very gentlemanly and courteous, always willing to show visitors.

THE KANSAS STATE PENITENTIARY

is about four miles from the City and has the reputation of being the model prison of the United States.

I was introduced to Maj. H. Hopkins, the Warden, who very kindly showed us through. There are confined here nearly 700 convicts, and they are governed on the moral suasion plan. No arms are used by guards. This institution has its own shaft that supplies all the State institutions with coal, all produced by convict labor, which is very cheap. Connected with this institution is a library containing 3,582 volumes. Convicts, on account of good behavior, are allowed the use of these books. There are a queer lot of fellows here, aged anywhere from 14 to 60, black and white, with one Chinaman, who is there for three years for stealing.

They are giving him an education and are making a missionary of him. They make almost everything here and some very fine work is turned out. We saw the convicts march, lock-step, to dinner, which was very substantail and abundant. We were invited to dinner by the Warden, a thing which rarely occurs, and got a very good dinner. It took us two hours to do the prison and dining room. I leave for Denver and the ranche in about one week. Then I will try and give a description of the round up, provided I see it. E. L.

JAPAN INDEMNITY.

Gen. Grant Makes Some Suggestions as to the Return of the Money to Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Chairman Williams, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has the following letter from Gen. Grant, dated Long Branch, July 24:

DEAR SIR: Seeing there is disagreement in the Conference Committee of the Senate and House as to whether the refunding to Japan of the indemnity exacting from that Government, improperly as I now believe, I was strongly confirmed in that belief during my visit to that country, should include the interest received by our Government on the bonds purchased with the indemnity or whether only the principal should be paid, I am satisfied the money should never have been collected; having been collected, it should now be refunded. Justice seems to me to dictate that the interest, as well as the principal, should be paid. Just as the House by its action decided. But the principle involved is of much more importance to Japan than all the money in the question, and I am satisfied Japan would be much better pleased with the refunding of the money exacted without any interest than with the gross amount larger than the original sum, less than that with the interest added. Eastern countries have been so unaccustomed to "fair play" from the stronger powers of the world that this action of Congress, if consummated, will be such a new departure as will redound to our credit, if we receive no other benefit. I write therefore to express a hope the Conference Committee will agree by one or other of the two branches—the one favoring payment of interest in full, the other paying only the principal, yielding entirely and fully by compromise on the part of interest. I hope you will not regard this as an attempt to interfere with matters of legislation on my part, but, as President, I took an interest in this matter, and, as a traveler since, I confirmed the views previously entertained on the subject. Expressing the sincere hope that this matter may be finally and creditably settled before Congress, I am very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—If any rate of interest should be agreed upon in lieu of what the Government has actually received from the bonds purchased with the indemnity, the principle involved would be preserved, even if the rate should be low; but appropriation of the gross amount to be returned, without the amount being based on any calculation of what is due Japan, could not, in my opinion, be as well received as the admission we hold and have held for a number of years funds actually the property of that country, and now we want to return it, and the question is with or without interest, and if interest, at what rate?

U. S. G.

PENSIONS.

Some of the Provisions of the Appropriation Bill Just Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Pension Appropriation bill, which has just become a law, contained some provisions of interest to people concerned in pensions. Among them is one authorizing the Secretary of War to make special examinations into the merits of such pension or bounty land claims, whether pending or adjudicated, as may be deemed proper, and also provides for the allowance of such claims. Any Judge or Clerk of any Court of the United States in any State, District or Territory, shall have power upon application of the Commissioner of Pensions, to issue a subpœnas for witnesses being within the jurisdiction of such court to appear at a time and place in the subpœnae stated, before any officer authorized to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States in the investigation of pension cases. The Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to appoint surgeons who, under his control and direction, shall make such examination of pensioners and claimants for pension or increased pension as he shall require; and he shall organize boards of surgeons, to consist of three members each, at such points in each State as he may deem necessary, and all examinations, so far as practicable, shall be made by the boards, and no examination shall be made by one surgeon excepting under such circumstances as make it impracticable for a claimant to present himself before a board; provided that the Commissioner may, when in his judgment the exigencies of the service require it, organize a board of three surgeons who, under his direction, shall review the work of any regularly appointed board of surgeons. No person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a pension under a special act shall be entitled to receive in addition thereto a pension under the general law, unless the special act expressly states that the pension which said person is entitled to receive under the general law.

FARO.

How the Logansport Cashier Lost the Bank's Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—Two complaints were filed yesterday in the Federal Court by the Logansport National Bank. The first is directed against John Gondon, a gambler in Logansport, and the complainant alleges that, while Oscar M. Goodwin was cashier of plaintiff's bank, the defendant assiduously solicited his acquaintance and influenced him to sink money on faro and other games, by which the money rightfully belonging to the bank was lost to the extent of $10,000. The defendant is charged with manipulating the games at Logansport and Chicago, and the object of the suit is to compel him to disgorge the full amount won from Goodwin while the latter was cashier of plaintiff's bank. The second suit is on the bond, with Oscar M. Goodwin and his sureties, Noah L. Larose, Jacob D. Deritt, Henry C. Everson, John H. Peck, Catharine A Goodwin, and James P. Martin, as defendants. It is specified that Goodwin was appointed cashier in January, 1878, and on the 23d of that month he filed his bonds with the co-defendant as sureties to the sum of $25,000, conditioned upon an honest and faithful performance of his duties as such cashier. This position he held until June of the present year, when he was dismissed, owing to a deficiency in his accounts of $16,000. It is further alleged that the destroyed the bond prior to his flight from the State, wherefore a copy of the original cannot be filed. By reason of this shortage judgment is demanded for $30,000.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Arabi Still in the Field, and Likely to Remain There.

British Soldiers Anxious to "Get at Him" at Once,

But Content Themselves with Flogging Street Arabs in Alexandria.

DeLesseps and Arabi in Full Accord as to the Suez Canal.

The Sultan Will Not Declare Arabi a Rebel Unless the Powers Demand It.

Russia's Representative Withdraws from the Conference for the Present.

ALEXANDRIA, July 28.—The deputation from Kafr-el-Dwar consists of six members. Reports to the effect they are bearers of a proposal for compromise are untrue. On their arrival they declared England evidently meant to conquer the country, and the people were determined to resist to the last. The Khedive and Ministers refused to receive them as delegates, accepting their visit only as an act of homage.

Arabi Pasha has written a letter to Ali Moubarck stating he, Arabi, is the only General in command of the Egyptian forces.

A provisional government has been formed at Cairo, with a national assembly of 300 members.

Cartwright, acting British Consul, has issued a circular to foreign Consuls asking them to send him the number of subjects now ashore, in order to calculate the quantity of water required.

The pilot engine preceding the one sent with officers to meet Raouf Pasha, came to grief near Mahalla. Arabi Pasha having cut the line during the night.

Admiral Seymour having written the Khedive asking what measures he would suggest with regard to the Aboukir forts, which the Admiral said were a standing danger to the British positions at Ramleh, the Khedive replied that he had sent Vice Admiral Kiamian to summon the garrison to return to loyalty, and that in the event of refusal he would leave the measures to Admiral Seymour's discretion. If the garrison does not surreneer it is believed it will be bombarded Monday.

The deputation from Kafr-el-Dwar arrived to day and will be given immediate audience. A strong expedition will start this evening to seize and occupy a position on the railway within two miles of Arabi Pasha's camp.

Should any concession be made to Arabi Pasha, the feeling of the British troops will be one of extreme disappointment, and every woman and man is keen to be led against the enemy. The least sign of negotiations with the rebels will disgust the soldiers as much as it will shock the European colony.

Our soldiers are accused by Greeks, Italians and Frenchmen of culpable weakness in not shooting and flogging much more than they have done. We are warned Europe will view with contempt for showing so much mercy to the Arabs. Already donkey boys and cab drivers begin to show signs of signing about fares, and Europeans are ceasing to be objects of terror to them.

There were 14 men flogged this morning, and that a rioter was shot this forenoon seems nothing to the angry foreign element in Alexandria. They blame the English for weakness, and loudly clamor for more examples. Several Frenchmen assured me that if they had been in power, 10 times as many would have been shot.

Port Said is full of men of war. There is no interruption of traffic on the canal, but the public feeling is one of indignation at the conduct of De Lesseps in opposing the measures for the safety of Port Said and the canal. He is believed to be in daily communication with Arabi Pasha. Europeans, including French subjects not under De Lesseps' thumb, contemplate sending a communication to the foreign office at Paris complaining of his intrigues.

PORT SAID, July 28.—De Lesseps, in the belief that England aims at the seizure of the Suez Canal, continues to oppose every plan for insuring its safety. In an interview with the late Governor he said the Khedive was simply a prisoner in the hands of the English, and England's sole aim was to obtain supreme control of the canal. Yesterday he telegraphed to Arabi Pasha saying he had just sent a dispatch to Lefevre Pasha, telling that Khedive's and agents of the Powers were incorrectly informed as to the situation here. That the canal was in no danger; that he had prevented the landing of French and British forces, and that if the Minister would make him the representative of France here, he would insure the safety of European life and property, and the security of the canal. Arabi replied he would do all in his power to provide for the safety of the canal as long as England respected its neutrality.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—The Minister of Finance to-day summoned a meeting of officers of the Oalota Bank, and asked a loan for the purpose of defraying the cost of the Turkish expedition of 15,000 men, the number to be increased if necessary. The War Office is making large purchases for the equipment of troops.

In the conference Thursday representatives of all the European Powers assented to the proposal of Lord Dufferin that the Sultan proclaim Arabi Pasha a rebel. Both yesterday and to-day Lord Dufferin sent Sandison, secretary of the Legation, to the Sultan to insist upon the issue of this proclamation, and he declares that it is absolutely impossible to withdraw British troops from Egypt at present.

LONDON, July 29.—A report was current in the House of Commons last evening that the Sultan of Turkey had made overtures to Great Britain looking to the latter's acquirement of Egypt on the same terms as those on which Cyrus changed hands.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—Admiral Seymour will reconnoiter Aboukir forts to-morrow. There appears some doubt as to whether the bombardment of the forts will take place, because it is supposed prisoners held by the Egyptians are confined therein.

The large powder magazine at Mekherrom, from which it was said Arabi Pasha had recently taken stores, has been blown up by the British.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—The Sultan, replying to verbal representations of Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, requesting the immediate issue of a proclamation against Arabi Pasha, stated that such demand cannot be made by England alone, but should proceed from a conference of the powers, in which case it would receive due consideration.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Times says: "The Russian Charge d'Affaires is ordered by his Government not to attend any more meetings of the Conference until he has received detailed instructions."

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—The fort at Gabari was destroyed this morning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—The German representative was instructed yesterday from Berlin to recommend the Sultan to issue a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel, as demanded by England.

Mouhktar Pasha has made arrangements which will enable the Porte to dispatch 20,000 men to Egypt in succesive detachments.

LONDON, July 29.—The Scots Guards, 750 strong, this morning embarked on the transport Orient, for Egypt. There was a great crowd of people outside the barracks and the troops departed amid tremendous enthusiasm. The crowd at the barracks was so dense the leading file of guards were lifted off their feet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—The British Ambassador again sent the Secretary of Legation to ask the Sultan to issue a proclamation denouncing Arabi Pasha as a rebel. The Secretary at the same time gave the Sultan a conciliatory explanation, stating that England did not aim at a protectorate over Egypt. He also asked for particulars concerning the composition of the Turkish expedition to Egypt. The Sultan gave no satisfactory answer, but stated, however, he is irritated at England's action, and has sent a verbal message through the Secretary that he would do nothing for England but would only yield to the wishes of Europe.

Various governments have asked their representatives for explanations in regard to the absence of Onou, the Russian representative, from Thursday's sitting of the Conference, but the representatives are unable to explain the cause. They state an arrangement would have been reached Thursday between the Porte and the Conference but for the absence of Onou. The adjournment of the meeting at such a moment is regarded as seriously endangering the success of the Conference. Lord Dufferin, Marquis de Noailles and Count Corti had received important instructions from their respective governments, which they were unable to communicate to the Conference.

An official report from the Rebel Government says: "The Khedive having issued a decree dismissing Arabi Pasha from the Ministry for neglecting to defend Alexandria, and having published a proclamation declaring that England is the friend of Arabi Pasha, has called on the country, of which he is a submissive servant, to pronounce upon the matter."

A great meeting was called for Saturday, comprising the Ulemas, Cadis, Coptic Patriarchs, heads of Armenian, Greek and Maronite communities, various high functionaries, Mudirs, Notables, and leading merchants, in all 364 persons. Moving speeches were delivered, especially by Ali Bey, Under Secretary of the Soudan, who recounted the outrages of the English sailors upon Alexandrian women. The meeting, with only three dissenting, decided to maintain the army of Pasha so he might defend the country until the conclusion of a satisfactory peace, or the total extermination of the Christian forces. The Firmans formerly were declared annulled, as the Khedive was beyond the pale of Mussulman law. It was resolved the decisions of the meeting be submitted to the Porte. Cousins to the Khedive present at the meeting declare that Tewfik would be the Khedive if he sided with the country and the army, but under present circumstances he is either a prisoner or a puppet in the British, and his authority might be repudiated. Immense number of people paraded the streets last evening shouting "Victory to the friends of Egypt against the aggressors."

The special steamer yesterday did not bring the instructions to Onou, the Russian ex-Representative, as was expected. A telegram which Onou had received instructed him not to attend the sitting of the Conference, and that further instructions would be sent to him on the 29th inst. It is thought uncertain that the expected dispatch will direct Onou to attend the Conference. It is believed Russia considers the relation of England and Turkey might result in the conclusion of an alliance which Russia is anxious to prevent.

Dervisch Pasha is described as the probable commander of the force for Egypt. The expected departure of the force will be delayed. The Porte has requested Lord Dufferin to explain what it describes as the extraordinary severity of the British at Alexandria. Doubt is still expressed as to the actual departure of a Turkish expedition to Egypt.

ROME, July 29.—The following is semi-officially published here: "England having asked Italy to co operate in the restoration of order in Egypt, the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that in the new resolution of the Porte to send an expedition to Egypt, he did not consider himself in a position to intervene, except at the sitting of the Conference."

SUEZ, July 30.—No authority is here to support the orders of the Khedive. The British corvette Eurylus, Rear Admiral Hewitt commanding, is off the port

ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—Plundering of houses just outside the British lines at Ramleh continues. A culprit caught in flagrante delicto was killed by patriots.

The expeditions, which left last night to repair the railways cut by the rebels on the Alexandria side of Mahsilah junctions, were completely successful in their undertaking. The expedition consisted of British sappers, sailors, marines and Egyptian railway workmen. Both lines of road are repaired, and a considerable number of railway wagons brought to Alexandria. The british portion of the expeditions returned this morning without encountering the enemy.

The rebels are making every effort to fortify the vicinity of Port Said.

A French man-of-war in Egyptian waters have been ordered to station themselves at Port Said and cease traversing the Suez Canal.

The Home Government ordered Admiral Seymour to establish a censorship over the cable messages, in consequence of the repeated dispatches of detailed accounts of the British position.

All regret the removal of Lord Charles Beresford from the office of Chief of Police, just as he was organizing the difficult service. Mayor Gordon, who succeeds him with an entirely new set of men, will in turn be removed when the army goes from the city, and unless a permanent Chief be selected here or sent from England disastrous results will follow. Houses that escaped pillage during and after the bombardment, are now looted within sight of British bayonets, but not a man can be spared to protect them.

PARIS, July 29.—Notwithstanding De Freycinet's appeal, the Chambers, by 450 to 76, rejected the credit demanded by the Government. After the vote the Ministers went to Elysee and tendered their resignations to Pres. Grevy. He requested them to continue to transact the business of their offices pending the appointment of their successors.

PARIS, July 30.—In consequence of the rejection by the Chamber of the motion of a vote of credit, all movement of troops and fleet are stopped. Admiral Conrad, commanding the French fleet in Egyptian waters, is ordered to maintain a strict neutrality.

Pres. Grevy to-day had a conference with the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber. The newspapers consider that the vote rejecting the bill granting Egyptian credits more clearly shows the coalition of the enemies of the Cabinet than any preceding indication. The opinion in the Chambers on foreign politics is composite in nature. The majority is shown by the fact the credit was rejected. Journals advise Pres. Grevy to summon Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to form a new Cabinet. It is doubtful, however, whether Brisson would accept such a charge. The crisis is likely to last some days.

PORT SAID, July 30.—DeLesseps having heard Her Majesty's troop ship Orion had stopped at Ismailia and intended landing men there, started Thursday night for that place. He is said to have declared the English should land only after passing over his dead body and that of his son Victor. His course is condemned by all Europeans here.

Cherif Pasha ridiculed the idea of Admiral Conrad being guarded by DeLesseps and remarked this kind of thing encouraged the Arabs. It is said DeLesseps talks of enlisting the services of a tribe of Bedouins which he claims is devoted to him for the purpose of opposing by arms any European intervention in this part of Egypt.

Admiral Conrad has telegraphed the French Government complaining of the behavior of DeLesseps and stating he is encouraging the natives and increasing the general excitement and rendering the position much more critical and the Admiral's task much more difficult than it otherwise would be.

LONDON, July 29.—A correspondent cables as follows: "A member of the Government assures me the reports of Arabi's intention to offer terms of surrender are entirely unfounded. Very little confidence can be placed in correspondents at Alexandria. All important probabilities are carefully hidden from them.

"An examining party approached the forts at Aboukir this morning. The Egyptians made ready to fire and the English retired abruptly.

"The Government has little information of the progress of Arabi's affairs. It is not sanguine he will surrender. The only terms will be banishment for himself and officers, disbandment of the bulk of his troops and the punishment of all suspected of complicity in the alleged massacre. Arabi sent delegates yesterday to meet the British flag of truce. Alison haughtily declined to take Arabi's surrender on any terms. They were most insulting to the English officers. They said they would resist to the bitter end; that Arabi had the whole country with him. The deputies retired sneering at the English professions and threats. There seemed to be no foundation for the reports of Arabi's acts of hostility to the interests of Europeans. Arabi is obviously playing a waiting game. The report that he took customs money at Alexandria now proves to be a lie. A telegram from him to a private party here bitterly complains of the prejudiced reports. Arrol has means of knowing the English movements. Officers surrounding the Khedive communicate with Arabi. He also gets important information from Constantinople. Arabi now signs himself "Commander of the National Army, serving the Provisional Government at Cairo."

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.—Arabi Pasha's whole family have located in a village a few miles from Ismalia.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times says, "We have ample reason for believing the expedition of the Porte has now determined to send to Egypt has no other object than to thwart and oppose the efforts of England now making to restore order there. Co operation might be accepted if the Turks should send a moderate contingent to act under orders of the British commander. The obvious design of Turkey is to exclude England altogether, and to maintain we have no right in Egypt. It is, therefore, mere trifling to continue negotiations for the purpose of getting such worthless pledges of good faith as a proclamation against Arabi Pasha. It is for the British Cabinet to show it appreciates the gravity of the situation, and to devise measures for guarding the national interests and for the vindication of the national honor, both of which are in serious jeopardy."

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.—Midshipman De Chair, of the ironclad Alexandria, sent to Ramleh Saturday morning with a message, has not since been heard of.

An unconfirmed report prevails that the garrison of Aboukir has surrendered to the British.

A traveler just arrived from Sioutt, reports that Arabi Pasha issued a manifesto declaring Khedive Tewfik had sold Egypt to the British and retired to England. Arabi therefore ordered the people to obey him until the prophet enlightened him to find a worthier

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

It is perfectly natural for every true woman to like dress, to long for pretty things with which she may add to the attractions Nature has given her. Years ago this desire was considered a sin to be crushed down and denied even if means were at hand for its gratification. It was a wicked vanity that must not be fostered, and religious denominations frowned darkly upon the woman who would dare wear a ribbon or a flower into a place of public worship. We have thought sometimes when reading of those old times how much of this horror of the old fathers was due to religious fervor and how much to a regard for their pockets.

Times have changed and there be many who are ready to say they have gone to the other extreme. At any rate it is now a legitimate anxiety upon the part of womankind to look as well as possible and to bring to her aid all of the toilet adornment that is possible. In these days of cheap goods, it is not a difficult matter to have a pretty wardrobe at a very small expense. The cost in fact comes in upon the making. The work demanded upon the simplest costume must be paid for either in money or exhausted bodies. It is for this reason that economy must be used and not because the first cost of material is so great.

One kind of extravagance women often indulge in which is called by another name. It is a lack of care in the use of their wearing apparel. Very many will be ready to exclaim that that sin cannot be laid to their charge who are, in reality, to a degree guilty. They are not particular to fold their shawls, to brush their dresses, to mend their gloves each time they are worn. These are little things in themselves, but important in the aggregate when the wear of these things is considered. But perhaps our meaning will be better understood by the following:

Speaking of a clever woman who has had but two new dresses in four years, a correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* asserts that the grand secret of this woman's "new" and stylish appearance is the perfect care she gives her clothes. She earns her own living and knows the value of a dollar. After returning to her home her dress is taken off and carefully brushed and examined to see if any stitches are broken. If so, the repairing is made, the costume folded and placed in a large box or trunk, "no matter if it must go on to-morrow; it keeps it new and fresh looking. When the braid on the bottom of the dress begins to look shabby, I put on a new one, and if I happen to get a spot on, I get it off at once, generally with a bit of cold water and clean cloth. If my shoes or leather belt begins to look worn or gray, I take equal parts of black ink and sweet oil, rub them with it, and it has a good effect. I never put away my bonnet without brushing it, and my shawl is always in the same folds. I generally smooth out my veil and place it under a large book, so that the next time I wear it it appears new.

It may seem as if this was being over nice, but where one's means are limited it is well to consider whether such economy is not worth practicing to gain the end. Get a good thing when you do buy, and then give it the best of care. It pays.—ED.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

To Skeletonize Leaves.—Here is a splendid way to skeletonize leaves: First dissolve 4 ozs. of common washing soda in a quart of boiling water, then add 2 ozs. of slacked quick lime, and boil for 15 minutes. Allow the solution to cool, afterward pour off all the clear liquor into a clean sauce pan. When this liquor is at its boiling point place the leaves carefully in a pan and boil the whole together for an hour, adding from time to time enough water to make up for the loss by evaporation. The epidermis of some leaves will separate more rapidly than others. A good test is to try the leaves after they have been gently boiling for an hour, and if the cellular matter does not easily rub off betwixt the finger and thumb beneath cold water, boil them again for a short time. When the fleshy matter is found to be sufficiently softened, rub them repeatedly but very gently beneath cold water until the perfect skeleton is exposed. To make the [illegible] pure white bleach them in a weak solution [illegible] of lime to a large spoonful of chloride of lime, a quart of water. A few drops of [illegible] added improves it. Do not allow them to remain too long in the bleaching liquor, or they will become too brittle, and cannot afterwards be handled without great injury. About 15 mins. will be sufficient to make white and clean looking. Dry the specimens in white blotting paper beneath a gentle pressure.

Ivy leaves make excellent skeletons; also the pear. The flower Lily of the Valley is a beautiful skeleton; none but fully matured leaves should be selected. Do not gather leaves in damp weather.—MAY B., California.

Leaf Impressions.—Cover a sheet of white paper with a thin coating of grease and then smoke it on the same side with lamp black. Lay the leaf on the sheet and fold it so that the smoked paper will press it on both sides. Then remove the leaf, lay it on a clean sheet, fold the paper over and press it heavily between the leaves of a book. When the leaf is removed the impression of both sides of the leaf will remain on the paper and can scarcely be distinguished from a finished pencil drawing.—A. C.

Hand Screens.—Pretty hand screens or other house ornaments are made of the large oval straw fans for sale everywhere during the past Summer. Clusters of bright flowers, ferns and bits of wood moss are arranged as a frieze around the edge of the fan, and in the centre is set a large bow of satin ribbon. Two of these fans tied together make a very pretty mantel ornament.—EMERALD.

Correspondence.

FROM B.—I was sick, tired and feeble. I took my glasses and the 'dear old BLADE' (just at hand), and laid me down to read and rest, while my wife drove to the city. Shortly after her return, she called me down to tea. I said, "Well, ma, another woman has fallen in love with me and has the frankness to come right here—in the BLADE—and tell you of it." Gracious! didn't her eyes open. "True, she did put in 'Pansy's' name a little ahead of mine. She says she likes us both; but that, you know, was to mollify the severity of her cruel announcement. She thinks I have wit enough to see it all. And then, to get up a breeze between us and to further her purpose, she says 'I love fun,' which means vicious pleasure, and thinks you have trouble with me." Goodness! didn't the old hen's features ruffle! The answer was, "Take your hat and start." But being old, and feeble, and dyspeptic, and rheumatic, and having no money, I couldn't go off to Wisconsin. No; I shall beg to stay at home with the old lady till rheumatism kills me, which I think will be soon. Why, that very night after this talk, I suffered severely. Getting tired of one position, when I must change, I could hear the shoulder joints snap. If any reader of the BLADE can tell me what will cure, or even relieve, this rheumatism, it will be a mercy to me. If I could manage this as well as I can dyspepsia, I would be thankful.

I am glad that "Garnett" likes "Pansy." When she wrote that "Word to Mothers," I thought it had "the ring of the true metal," and I was not mistaken. If all the HOUSEHOLD could [illegible] what she has written to us, you would all agree that there is not one such girl in a million. I am not going to tell her name or address, or what she writes; but I think there are very few people who have the care of children and careful and devoted as she is to her young brothers and sisters. I do not think she could go to school a day since her mother died, which was before she was 13 years old, and yet see how well she will [illegible]. And in every step taken to find out our real names and addresses, she presents prudence and propriety in absolute perfection.

I am free to say that if the other good boy had lived—well, I wouldn't cut out and burn up any articles in the BLADE for fear he might see them, nor discontinue the paper, nor hide the letters from him—"you bet" I wouldn't. She deserves to be well spoken of, and a little approval will no more make her vain than it would make George Washington vain. I say, give a lift to those true and faithful ones upon whom the burdens of life press heavily. Never leave them to sink, but bring them along with you and pay them the respect which they so richly deserve.

I believe this will be acceptable to the readers of the HOUSEHOLD—otherwise I would not write it. My wife and I will write to "Pansy."—B

ILLITERACY.—In your issue of July 6th "Mrs. J. C. Smith" advances some practical thoughts on illiteracy. The subject is a vexed one, and a stain upon our boasted civilization. As she has asked some one else to write upon the subject I will venture some of my opinions. Who is responsible for the deplorable condition of humanity that Mrs. Smith so eloquently portrays? Echo answers "society." For the illiteracy, for the ignorance, want and crime, not only in the back slums of every City, but which stalks abroad all over the land, society is responsible and only by society can it be remedied. Is it not an eternal disgrace to this Republic that men and women willing to work should want the necessary comforts of life, and the means to make their homes a place to be sought rather than avoided? Thirty-five millions of people in the United States toil incessantly for a mere pittance while the remaining 15,000,000 sit in masterly idleness and reveling in luxury upon the sweat and blood of the people. Why should some men own millions of dollars while millions of honest, industrious working men cannot feed and clothe their families respectably, not to speak of educating them?

Certainly we boast of our free public school system. What does it amount to? Very little. The children of the working classes get the advantage of this school system a few months in each year until they reach the tender age of 10 and 12 years, then they are dragged into the mines, factories and workshops, and they fall back into ignorance. The reason is as I have mentioned above. The pittance they receive for their labor will not warrant the purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals to utilize the little they have learned in keeping abreast with the progress and best thought of the age. And, granting we had those advantages, what then? We slaves of corporations return to our homes after 10, and frequently 12, hours' laborious work, which completely unstrings the whole system and leaves the brain inactive. If we are fortunate enough to be able to own a book we get down to read when the sun has ceased to shine, and before one chapter is read exhausted nature forces us asleep, and perhaps not one sentence of what we have read is digested.

These are a few of the causes that lead to illiteracy. I fear I have trespassed too far, and I will here rest that some one else around the fireside may speak.—ALEX. MCDONALD, Williamsburg, Colo.

While there is some truth in the above, there is much false reasoning, as applied to the United States. We trust some one will present the matter in a truer light.—ED.

STEPMOTHERS AND STEPCHILDREN.—Some one wrote in the BLADE some time ago that they think stepmothers are much abused persons. I for one think some of them are just as bad as they are said to be. If a lady marries a widower with small children and she never has any children of her own, she is often said to make a good mother to them, but if she has a family the children of the first wife have to take a back seat.

Of course there are "exceptions to all rules," this one as well as others. But supposing a widower has a daughter old enough to keep house for him and the smaller children. She does her duty by them for six or eight years. She has a number of good offers of marriage but gives them up because of the duty she owes her parent. She has no chance to prepare herself to earn her living either by teaching or learning a trade.

Then if he should marry, his wife would of course expect to be mistress of the house. Do you think, kind reader, that daughter is going to give up without one struggle? Would it be human nature to "grin and bear it" under such circumstances? Let the father wait until his children are married or old enough to "look out for No. 1." But some one says "that's asking too much of him." Ah! indeed, it isn't asking too much of the daughter to give up her place at the head of the household. Ladies, if you know which side your bread is buttered on, you will not think of marrying where there are large children for it will make you very unhappy as well as the children.

"Minnie" you are one of a thousand that would dare to undertake such a piece of business. There may be gentlemen that will take advantage of your letter by addressing some of the fair writers of this department. Be careful girls don't carry such things too far.

What is the reason we do not have more good butter? Is it because poor butter is easier to make and it brings just as good market price, or is it because the farmers' wives do not know how to make it good? The town people actually suffer for the want of good, clean, sweet butter.—Truly "PANSY."

A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMON BRANCHES NECESSARY.—It is knowledge that distinguishes man from the brute. Without it man would be as incorrigible as the lowest animal of creation; with it he may manifest the noblest attributes of the soul.

It is this capacity to receive instruction, to acquire learning; this struggle for knowledge that makes man superior to the brute and often elevates him to the highest pinnacle of fame.

Knowledge, in a general sense, is learning and scholarship. No man has ever yet existed who has obtained so much learning that he is incapable of receiving more, for the human mind is capable of receiving unlimited knowledge. And the most learned man or woman who ever graced God's green earth has regretted that they knew so little.

We may have a knowledge of philosophy and know how to explain the causes of things in nature. We may have a knowledge of geometry and be able to measure vast distances of space. We may have a knowledge of engineering and be able to pilot a ship through calm and tempest, through fog and clear weather, and bring her safe to harbor. So it is with every branch of learning. It has its particular use. A man is said to be a scholar who has a knowledge of all the branches of study. He is said to be learned, and no one can be learned in that sense unless he possesses a thorough knowledge of all the branches of study.

The first thing which is necessary in the pursuit of this knowledge, is to be thoroly acquainted with the fundamental branches of learning, viz: Reading, writing, spelling, grammar, geography and arithmetic. These are at the foundation of all learning. Without them it is impossible to be a scholar. There would be just as much sagacity shown in the man who would undertake to accomplish anything in science without a knowledge of these, as in the man who would attempt to build a ship without any material.

Armed with a knowledge of these common branches of education we can go forth into the fields of science, and roam at will in the pampas of literature and in the halls of art. When we have a knowledge of these then the way is open to vast store houses of knowledge, and we may enter and continue our pursuit until we have become learned; or, as the world would say, have a finished education.

Without the common branches of education, life would be one long day of disappointment and regret, disappointment that we are unable to transact the common business of life; and regret that we have so misused the opportunities we might have improved, and which would have afforded us so much benefit and pleasure.

In the common school is formed habits which will cling to us through life, and if we have spent the time in idleness or pleasure while there we may never expect to obtain that spirit of study and research which characterizes the true seeker after knowledge.

A man may have heaped around him all that he could wish for to satisfy his physical wants, may have vast wealth and can count his dollars by the millions, but if he has not a knowledge of the common branches of learning, there will be an empty void in his life that can never be filled. Let us then throw our whole soul into the work of storing our minds with useful knowledge, for it will ever be to us a source of pleasure and profit.—ULYSSES R. PETERS.

WHAT SHE DID.—I see in the columns of our paper a letter from another "Unhappy Wife." She, too, is asking for advice and sympathy from us. Will it be any comfort to her, I wonder, to speak of a very dear friend of mine who was similarly situated at the time of her marriage? Her husband had been very careful to conceal his conduct until after that, when she became aware of his inconstancy. You, my dear sister, can imagine what a blow it was to her, as she, like the majority of us, had considered her husband the perfect embodiment of all that was noble and good. It was often a hard trial for her to appear interested in each small detail of every day life when her heart was well-nigh breaking, always trying to be cheerful and to interest him at home, and to be with him as much as possible when away, encouraging every good impulse, and by kind words, instead of cross ones, overcoming bad ones, keeping herself and house clean and cheerful, until, by God's help he became a better man. Dear sister, do not think this an idle waste of words, but put your trust in God, and remember He is ever ready to help those who are willing to help themselves.—COUNTRY WIFE.

A REPLY TO "RIP VAN WINKLE."—Rip Van Winkle" must truly have been rightly named, and his 20 years sleep must have been one long dream of "matrimony." "Rip," excuse the liberty I take, but did you not oversleep a year the original "Rip Van Winkle?"

Now I like discussions on all topics in THE HOUSEHOLD department of the BLADE, and also think scrap books are useful, if not ornamental. I have one, and in that old scrap book is an article entitled "A Chapter on Matrimony," taken from *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, signed X, and dated May, 1861, from which the most of "Rip Van Winkle's" article must have been taken, as the most of the article in the *Rural* is repeated word for word in the BLADE. We feel truly sorry for you "Rip," if you do have such a poor opinion of married life. As for us, we differ with you.—E. L. W.

"LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP."—The pro and con of matrimony seems now the absorbing topic, and as all feel more or less interest in this subject, it is quite proper to give it space.

The old Scotch adage, "We speak of the fair as it goes with us there," is nowhere more applicable than to married life. Those outside the golden bands, or galling chains of matrimony, can form a pretty correct idea from these letters of the proportion of happy to unhappy marriages, and thereby fix exactly the risk they run in taking the conjugal vow.

"Silver Lock," although "on the shady side" of life, under the rejuvenating influence of sorrow for his first love feels his "youth again," and wants the HOUSEHOLD to advise him to seek another mate "with whom the sunlight will dispel the gloom." "Minnie" has drawn a prize, and she still believes and advocates her former theory that "elderly gentlemen make more satisfactory husbands than young men." But I would advise any "hale, hearty lass of 19" to read Minnie's letter in connection with "Miserable's" before rashly deciding in favor of the "elderly gentlemen." Some of this class may make model husbands, so far as they are personally concerned, but often, as in 'Miserable's' case, they have belongings and incumbrances not altogether pleasant to connect oneself with for life. I know it is written: "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay;" but I think, "Miserable," if you would preface the Lord's work a little, by rousing your "palsied sensibilities" sufficiently to make the atmosphere of your home too warm for that vixen mother-in-law, you would be doing your duty to your children, as a Christian mother should.

There are others of this class "the elderly gentlemen," seeking second and third wives, with such deceitful tricks and fraudulent pretenses that often young girls are victimized, drawn into their snares and dragged through lives of suffering, with selfish, sensuous husbands, who never knew a single impulse of that holy sentiment that prompts a husband to prefer his wife's happiness to his own. Well you girls

> "Tis wisdom to beware.—
> Better shun the bait
> Than struggle in the snare."

While "all my soul gives noblest manhood, humblest reverence," I have an inborn abhorence of this cheat and counterfeit who has immolated one wife on the altar of his selfishness, and for a life of devotion has never given expression in word or act to any sense of appreciation, or in any way shown the loving tenderness of a husband, until over her lifeless form he is seized with such an exuberant outgush of feeling as threatens to dissolve the solid mass in tears.

I have no faith in a love and tenderness that only developes in an atmosphere laden with coffin varnish, nor the man who makes his wife's funeral his opportunity to parade before the public a vast amount of feeling he never felt, judging from the entire absence of affection in all his treatment of her while living. During his paroxysms of grief, you may notice him stealing glances from under his tear-soaked handkerchief, to see what damsel's heart is being softened in sympathy towards him. This is by no means intended as a sweeping denunciation of "elderly gentlemen." We all have acquaintances among this class whom we honor and revere for their sterling integrity and high moral worth, who would doubtless make devoted husbands and happy homes. I only wish to impress upon the sisters, especially the young ones, who contemplate accepting marriage proposals, that there are tares among the wheat, and instead of considering marriage a lottery, where all may as well shut their eyes and draw, would have them bring discretion and good sense to the work of discriminating between the good and bad. Solomon says: "Like a golden jewel in a swine's snout is a fair woman without discretion." And when I see a fair woman of delicate sensibilities and high intellectual development, the wife of a stupid dolt of a man, who can comprehend her in nothing save what she prepares for him to eat, I think she lacks discretion in accepting such a position, and must forever appear like the golden jewel, etc. Harmony of tastes and habits of life, with their influence for happiness or unhappiness, should all be taken into consideration before the tying of the indissoluble knot that holds two lives in one, or two, struggling in opposite ways, until worn with constant strain it breaks asunder.

I think "B. W. F.'s" name should be placed in the calendar of saints. I wonder the angels don't whisper to "Viola" and hold her back to bask in the sunshine of such a love. Come again, "Viamead."—CHERDLA, Fulton, Co., O.

THE USE OF PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.—Quite often I hear elderly ladies discussing our young girls of to-day and I feel sorry to think that most of them speak of us as degenerating in some of those things most necessary in forming part of woman's education. Our elders seem to think the girls of this age are more frivolous and indolent than they used to be, although they admit that in intelligence the girl of the present time is not wanting. Now, if this be true, why should she fail to do as well as those before her? I claim that it is not altogether the fault of daughters, because they don't know as much about housekeeping as their mothers before them did at their age, for in those days work formed a part of woman's education. I know of a lady who has several daughters. She is a model housekeeper, yet not one of the daughters has been taught to work, although they have every advantage. The eldest has a good education, she is tired of school, and is growing pale over her Latin grammar and other studies. How refreshing it would be if she could have a change. True, the mother needs her at home, but she must keep on at school; she must graduate; she must spend her Saturdays practicing upon the piano, and thus we shall find her after she has completed her education a dwarfed piece of humanity, only knowing what she found in her school books, with no general knowledge of life as she will find it when she goes out into the world. It is a good thing to have a classical education, but that is not all that should be taken into consideration in the training of girls. The Latin and Greek are not going to make up for poor dinners, and a knowledge of the sciences will not keep the dust out of the corners, or the home tidy.

It is a mistake for women to allow their daughters to think work will degrade them and make them unfit for society. The best society women are those who have the greatest amount of general knowledge. Not long ago I heard a lady lamenting the fact that her daughter could not make her own clothes because she was old enough and she (the mother) could sew at her age. It did not seem to make a difference with the parent that her daughter had been going to school all her life except the three months of vacation which are usually spent in visiting. She had never tried to teach her daughter to sew. I don't think the girl ever did so much as to run up a straight seam. Her mother thought she could not learn and there the matter rested. The training of young girls should be a gradual preparation for those duties which will devolve upon them in after years.

Mothers do not expect your daughters to develop into something else at once, if you keep them in school or at the piano, never asking them to help you, how can you expect them to learn to do any of those things so necessary to all housekeepers. Women should teach their daughters that it is just as much of an accomplishment to be able to bake a nice loaf of bread as it is to play a difficult piece on the piano; that it is as nice a piece of work to darn a pair of stockings neatly as it is to paint a landscape. What is needed in the education of woman is a common knowledge of those things necessary to their comfort and happiness. Such an education will make them earnest, energetic workers.—EMMA BALLS.

ADVICE TO "MISERABLE."—I want to come into the HOUSEHOLD circle a little while, just to sit down by "Miserable" and give her a bit of advice. I don't think I ever read anything that aroused my sympathy as much as that letter of hers—poor, tired, miserable stepmother! and so young, too. I fancy I see you a gay girl of 19 entering your husband's home to be its mistress and a mother to the motherless children, who, you doubted not, would, in a short time, learn to love and respect you, but instead, your tender, loving heart was soon filled to overflowing; and you, child like, buried it all far from your husband's sight, instead of telling all your troubles to him, as a wife should, and having him see that a part of the burden, at least, was lifted from your shoulders. You "do not want to further distress one of the kindest and best husbands in the world." Dear sister, do you not see that in wearing your own life out, you will sooner or later bring distress of the very worst kind upon him?

I am not possessed of such a mother-in-law as you speak of, but nevertheless will try prayerfully and through Christian love to give you some advice. What did your husband want you for when he married you? a slave or a wife? If the former, you seem to fill the place well; if the latter I cannot say well done. A wife's place is at the head of her home (husband excepted), mother-in-law and step-children notwithstanding. In trying to please a craving woman you are only humoring her and causing her to be more domineering. Tell your husband all. He is as able to bear it as you, and if he truly loves you he will not allow you to be imposed upon. Kindly but firmly give your mother-in-law to understand that you have concluded to be mistress of your home hereafter.

Raise a rumpus! Oh, yes, certainly it will, but be sure she will get over it, and if she does get respect you more for it. She surely cannot respect you less than she already does, but let her pour out the coffee if she wants to, it will save you the trouble. Take your share of rest, hire help if you can afford it, take a nap every afternoon until your tired brain and body are rested. Hide away in some corner where the children won't disturb you, she will keep them out of danger when you are out of sight; also go to church, call on your neighbors and have them visit you. If you have a mother or any relatives, or friends living at a distance, go and spend a week or two with them and get the rest and change you so much need. Of course your mother-in-law and step daughters will frown and say you'd better be at home at work, but heed them not. Their advice in the past has not bettered your condition. Let the housework go; if the little children cannot be left at home, take them with you, friends will help care for them. Have a clear conscience, knowing that you are doing right in trying to save yourself that you may live to raise children God has given you. Treat those who threat you with kindness and respect; give them a little present occasionally, though you receive no thanks for it. Heed not their rebuffs, but try to be gay and cheerful in their presence. Do right by faithfully filling the place God has assigned you, that of wife, mother, and mistress of your home, and unless I am sadly mistaken, in a short time your step-daughters, at least will learn to respect, and perhaps even love you. Pray for strength and wisdom, do the best you know, and trust God for the rest, "and verily thou shalt not lose thy reward."—JUSTICE.

TO "S. R. L." AND "SILVER LOCK."—I should like to say to S R L that in doing up shirts and collars great pains should be taken to keep your irons perfectly smooth and clean. A little wax tied up in a rag and rubbed over the iron you will find a great help in this particular. Rub your linen well with a clean, dry cloth, after which cover over with a cloth and iron till quite dry, not too much so, however, for it will be apt to blister. Next loosen your garment carefully from the board, and wet with a damp cloth dipped in cold starch; the oftener you repeat the latter process the stiffer and more glossy will your linen become.

I should now like to make a few remarks to "Silver Locks." His letter so full of devotion and love to the memory of one who is gone, touched me with deep sorrow and sympathy. But I fail to see how the kind attentions and gentle affections of a good and true mate could change the reverence in which he holds the memory of the departed. It is my opinion that all good men should marry whether they be single or widowed, and now let me give my reasons: There are scores of young, loving girls who are not only in need of the comforts of a good home, but who would appreciate the love and companionship of a kind husband. Of course, I do not hold that girls should marry for a home only, but I do say there are a great many nice girls who would make excellent housewives, and who would be very happy in a home of their own. Now, where there are good men who can make such "havens of happiness" for them, and can find one among the many whom he thinks companionable, I think it is his duty as it should be his pleasure to share his home comforts with her. Let me quote he following:

> Keep faith in love,
> The cure of every curse;
> The strange, sweet wonder
> Of the universe!
> God loves a lover—
> And while time shall roll,
> This wonder love,
> Shall save the human soul.
>
> —EUTALIA

"That Which Groweth of Its Own Accord Thou Shalt Not Reap."

God, the maker of all things good,
Has given mankind the germs to start;
Seeds to sow in the breast of earth,
And seeds to sow in the human heart.
Fruits of the vine, the golden grain,
And all good things that the earth doth bear:
Seeds of knowledge, of faith and love,
He giveth to man to be his care.

For though God sends his sunshine down,
And bathes the seed with water and air,
Weeds will arise and blast its growth—
It will not flourish without man's care.
Seeds of good in the heart of man,
No matter how rich the soil may be,
Must be guarded best weeds of sin
Shall rise up and crush them utterly.

Weeds grow rank of their own accord,
But such harvests would be sorry gain,
Bringing the farmer need of food,
And the soul of man eternal pain.
He who would win his daily bread,
By gathering from the yielding soil,
Must sow the seed and harrow well,
And harvests good will repay his toil.

The student, who in coming years,
Would win for himself a deathless name,
Must labor hard, nor idly dream,
For rough and steep is the path to fame.
And then, O, Christian! Christ, the just,
Has given a talent into your;
Be sure when called before his throne,
Instead of one talent you offer two.

—MRS. ADA E. GRISIER.

Inquiries.

Will some reader of the HOUSEHOLD give directions how to make air castles of cigar-lighters, or any other ornaments made of the same? What will remove freckles from the face and hands?—M. J., Nebraska.

I am an engaged young lady, to be married within a year. I have received a letter from a gentleman, a complete stranger to me, asking to call to see me; as well as an answer to his letter. Would I be justified in sending back his letter, or should I keep his letter, destroy it, and not answer?—ENGAGED.

The latter is the proper course. If he were worth knowing he would have found some legitimate way to make your acquaintance. Not the slightest notice should be taken of his letter in any way.—ED.

I want to be informed if it is customary, and should it be done, to send stamps for return postage when a young man sends notes of invitation to a young lady by mail.—COUNTRY BOY.

It is customary, and etiquet demands that it should be done.—ED.

I wish to ask through the columns of THE HOUSEHOLD, where I can obtain a musical work containing the study of thoro bass.—V. A. N.

Write to the publishing house of Oliver Ditson & Co, Boston, Mass.—ED.

Can some member of THE HOUSEHOLD tell me how to get rid of bed bugs?—ANOTHER BATCH, Cal. Junction, Iowa.

Will some member of THE HOUSEHOLD tell me where I can send my Cognet waves to have them waved over, or tell me how to do it, as mine needs redressing?—MISS DELIA SLIFE, Olin, Iowa.

Send them to any good hair store, but if possible to the one at which you purchased the wave. If it were possible for you to watch the operation once, you could easily do it afterwards yourself, but it is difficult to describe it so as to be understood.—ED.

There are two old ladies here that wish to learn something of two half sisters. Maria Hix was raised in Bluntsville, O., by a Mr. Davis. The other, Sarah E Walker, was at Cedarville, Ohio, 25 years ago. Sisters of THE HOUSEHOLD, if you know anything of them please inform me by postal card.—MRS. J. H. ALLEN, Marion, Ind., Box 220.

One of my papers gives an article from the *Scientific American* stating that ammonia is of great importance as a culinary art. The carbonate of ammonia is a volatile substance which gives it a superiority over soda or baking powders. It is the powdered ammonia that is used. Will some one give recipes for making bread and cake with it?

If Mrs. "J. H. S" address had been given in the BLADE of June 20th, I would have sent stamps for the recipe for piles. Will she please give the remedy, or address as soon as possible.—Mrs. JAMES GARRETT, Corydon, Iowa.

The article must, we think, have read "of great importance" *to* "the culinary art" instead of "as."—ED.

I have a beautiful lace pattern, yes a dozen that have never appeared in the BLADE that I will send to any one or to the BLADE if some one will send me the insertion pattern beginning with 34 stitches. If any one has it correct and does not like to ask to have it republished I will send them my address with stamps enclosed if they will tell me how I may reach them.—BABY MINE.

Will some one tell me where I can get gold fish and at what price? Can they be sent by mail and what shall I feed them.

Will some one also send me some of the long moss that grows somewhere near or in the Southern States? I will pay postage or send something in return.

Will somebody tell me what chance a dressmaker or milliner would have in Idaho? Would it pay for a person to follow it there?—BRIDAL ROSE.

I want to know all about the treatment of the calla lily, also, what will prevent bugs from destroying roses; the blush and white rose seems to be their special delight, devouring the buds before half opened. I do not know the name of the bug, some call it rose slug. What will effectually kill or drive away bedbugs from rooms that are not plastered but papered? Scalding only subdues them for awhile. I want something that will conquer. I have heard sald cleanliness was a preventive, but that alone is not sufficient, for bedbugs are no lovers of dirt. I presume if a house could be scalded every day, the formidable enemy might be vanquished, but I know twice a month will not suffice, and rooms that are papered have to be repapered every Spring at no little expense and trouble, and by cold weather the paper is loose from the wall. Scalding ruins bedsteads and any other kind of furniture that is infested with the abomination. What is the cause, and cure, if any, of redness around the nose and on the forehead, and an occasional breaking out all over the face?—CORAL.

Answers to Inquiries.

In answer to "Baby Mine:" First—Always take off first stitch without knitting, it is counted on both sides. Second—Bind the slipped stitch over the succeeding one. Do as I have told you and I think your stitches will come all right. If you can't get it right send one three cent stamp to my address, and I will knit a sample of the lace and send it to you.—MRS SARAH A. WILLISON, Osage Mission, Kan.

To "MRS Lill," Leon, Butler County, Kan., who wishes to know how pale-blue paint should be mixed: To 5 lbs. Lewis white lead put 1 qrt. of boiled linseed oil, 1 pt. Japan varnish, mix thoroughly; then take 1 lb. of Prussian blue and 1 pt. of spirits of turpentine. After stirring the latter thoroly put it with the former and stir well. It is cheaper to buy paint ready mixed, but it is not so durable. This quantity will paint 50 sq yds.—HANNAH H. PEDNSALL, Janetta, Va.

"Know Nothing" sends her thanks to Blue Violet" and others for information received. I would like to say to "Ella," who asks in the BLADE of May 18, how to cook boneless codfish, that the way my mother used to cook it was to soak it well, pick it in fine pieces and put it in a stew pan and boil till done, then make a gravy and pour over it of milk and flour. Season with butter, pepper and salt. Another way is to soak and pick it in fine pieces and mix with mashed potatos. Make in balls and roll them in flour and fry as potato balls.

If "Em S. Earle," of St. Croix, Wis., who writes in the BLADE of June 8, will take one half of a teaspoonful of salts every morning before breakfast for a week, then miss a week, and resume the following week, and so on, I think she will find relief in a short time. And now I am going to ask if there is any one who will describe the Irish shamrock and tell what plant that we are acquainted with resembles it most. I would like to know the legend of the shamrock.—KNOW NOTHING.

Having seen no answer to "C. E. L." about coloring hair-switch I will send my recipe. Take of bay rum enough to cover her switch. Make a strong solution of the rum and green tea by steeping the two together. When cool, dip the switch. If not dark enough at first dipping, repeat the process.—MRS. E. E. H., Princeton, Mo.

My name and address in the BLADE of June 22 in regard to doing up cuff and shirt bosoms is a mistake, as it is not my business. I am being annoyed with letters for information. Please correct the mistake.—M. A. KNOX, New Athens, O.

Will "La Cygne" send the remedy for piles which she promised to the HOUSEHOLD? Requests come for it every week.—ED.

Recipes.

Cookies.—1 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of butter (half lard is better), 3 tablespoonfuls of milk, 2 eggs, nutmeg, 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, 1 teaspoonful of soda. Put the soda into the milk, and the cream of tartar into a cup of flour, and the rest into a pan, and stir till it whitens. Then put in the milk with soda and the cup of flour; then add flour enough to roll and cut. Bake in a quick oven. Roll thin. If your oven is right they will be white and light, and keep as long as you want them to.

Ginger Drops.—1 cupful of molasses, 1 cupful of brown sugar, 1 cupful of cold water, ½ cupful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of ginger (cinnamon is very nice in place of ginger). Stir rather hard and bake in a quick oven. Drop on buttered tins.

Cure for Corns.—Take willow bark ashes, wet to a paste with strong vinegar; soak and pare the corns, and apply by spreading on a cloth.—JERUSHA.

Cure for Neuralgia.—Put some brown sugar on live coals, hold a funnel-shaped paper over it and breathe the smoke as strong as possible without strangling. Will give almost immediate relief to neuralgia in the head.—COUNTRY BOY.

Cure for Heart Disease.—Mr. E. O. Trueblood, of Crawfordsville, Ind., gives the following recipe as a cure for the heart disease, dropsy of the heart or limbs. He has seen it tried in many cases, some of them very severe ones, and in no instance has he known it to fail to effect an entire cure: Take 1 oz. of the root of bitter sweet, pour over it a pint of boiling water, and let it steep about 15 minutes. Sweeten or not till it will suit the taste. Dose: Take 3 tablespoonfuls three times a day.

To Kill Insects on Rosebushes and Other Plants.—Make a tea of quassia by soaking in cold water, and pour over the plants. Get the quassia at the drug store.

To Keep Bugs and Worms off of Cucumbers and Melon Vines.—Strong tea made by boiling May apple root or Polk root poured over the vines and about the roots when the tea is cool.

For Phthisical Breathing—Smoke pennyroyal in a new clay pipe regularly and frequently, the same as tobacco. This has been tried and proved an entire cure.—E. V. H., Farmer City, Ill.

To Cure Tetter.—Dissolve 1 oz. of borax in 2 qts. of good cider vinegar, and wash the hands in that four or five times through the day. I think it will be found beneficial. My mother was troubled with tetter and that cured her several years ago and she is never troubled with it now.—L. E. W.

Fruit Cake.—2 cupfuls of sugar, ½ cupful of cream, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful saleratus, 2½ cupfuls of flour, 1 cupful of raisins and spice.

Currant Jelly.—Take good ripe currants, squeeze out the juice, strain and put in 1 lb. of sugar to 1 pt. juice. This is an excellent way, try it.—E. G. S.

Mammoth Cave as a Summer Resort.

Louisville Courier Journal.

Under the present able management Mammoth Cave is fast reclaiming its glory of antebellum days, when it stood unrivalled among Southern Summer resorts. The present season has been especially noted for the number of Louisville people who have left the heat and dust of the City to spend a day or two where the thermometer stays in Mason's hands and mosquitos have no home. Louisville is just beginning to appreciate the importance of having a place like Mammoth Cave at her doors, and is sending excursion after excursion in rapid succession to add their portion to the life and enjoyment which have never grown stagnant. The general order of the day is underground exploration till evening, then promenading on the 700 feet of verandas to the music of the band till the bell invites to a supper which, for liberal and excellent fare, is unequalled. The ball room, with its smoothly-waxed dancing floor, then claims attendance for the evening.

The Russian Soldier.

The reforms which have been carried out during the last quarter of a century in the Russian army have been accompanied by considerable increase in the cost of equipment and maintenance of the individual soldier. In 1854, for instance, the rations of a Russian soldier cost on an average less than $20, while in 1881 the cost is set down at more than $45. The equipment of the infantry soldier, exclusive of his arms and knapsack, about $12 in 1856, while at the present time the cost is over $18. The weight carried by the Russian soldier has been reduced from about 72 pounds to 62, although he is provided with 84 cartridges instead of 60, and has been provided with a new water bottle, weighing 2½ pounds.

The Hop Crop.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

New York's hop crop will be small. This would be a sad blow to the country if the brewers hadn't learned years ago how to make beer without hops.

Compound Oxygen in Catarrh.

The following letter, which came unsolicited, shows how promptly Compound Oxygen acts in a very troublesome disease, which, if not arrested, too often assumes a distressing and loathsome character, not only in the early stages of this disease, but after it has become very prostrating and offensive, has it been found to yield to the action of this new and remarkable remedy:

"CARY & WOLVERTON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,
"UNION SQUARE, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1882.

"DR. STARKEY & PALEN—SIRS: I have now been using your Compound Oxygen—home treatment—about six weeks, for a troublesome and very disagreeable Catarrh, which was fastened on me by sleeping for years in a cold room, with my feet out of one window and my head out of another.

"Now for the results. In two weeks I suppreciated a slight change, and in four weeks my head became as clear as anybody's, my breathing became freer, and general health much improved, although not specially bad before. The difficulty in the throat—post nasal do you call it?—is not fully corrected, but it is so much better that I am more agreeable to myself, and much more agreeable to others than I was before using the oxygen.

"I am delighted more than I can tell you with your remedy, and give this testimonial voluntarily, which you are at liberty to sell for waste paper or make such other use of as you choose. *I know there are many teachers who, like me, suffer from Catarrh, and who, like me, have unfortunately neglected it, which, if this shall be the means of directing them to a remedy, will be a benefit to them.*" Yours, very respectfully,

"C. E. CARY."

Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free*. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Young Folks.

MOTHER'S WEE MAN.

BY D. H. R. GOODALE.

Two violet eyes, intent and wise,
This great world view with a grave surprise;
Gaze at it, master it, rule, if you can!
That is the problem—Mother's

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Onion Raising, etc.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

In answer to W. T. Roney, of Carl Junction, Mo., on raising onion seed, etc.: At the time of harvesting your onion crop, select for seed well-ripened bulbs of good size that are symmetrical in form, and put them up on shelves, not more than three or four inches deep, in some dry place where they will be as cool as possible and not freeze. In the Spring, as early as the ground can be put in good condition, select a piece of good, dry, moderately rich ground that has been kept clean from weeds, plow deep and harrow smooth. Then, with a large shovel plow, furrow out in rows six inches deep, two and one-half feet apart. Set the bulbs in the bottom of the furrows, five or six inches apart, and cover two inches deep. If any are sprouted, cut off smooth before setting. As they grow and need hoeing, hoe in the soil from the ridges, until at the last hoeing you have the onions standing in the middle of a ridge and the furrows between the rows. This keeps them from falling over, and also prevents their suffering and blighting from drouth. As soon as the seed pods begin to turn yellow and crack open, cut and spread them in a dry, airy room, and when dry thresh and clean through a fanning-mill, which will remove most of the pods and dirt. Then put a quantity in a tub, pour on water and stir thoroly, pour off gently and you will remove the remaining pods and light seeds; then spread thinly on boards and dry quickly and thoroly, and finally pass it over a No. 14 seive to remove the fine dirt and sand. Be careful to have it thoroly dry before putting away in bulk. Five to six pounds to the bushel is a fair yield of seed.—MITO BALDWIN, Janesville, Minn.

Extensive Silos in Massachusetts.

The New England Homestead has the following account of a farm on which ensilage is carried on upon a scale of unusual magnitude.

Two of the big silos at Brightside, Mr. W. H. Wilkinsin's Holyoke farm, were filled last week with the rye grown on a 15-acre meadow lot. The silos are of 90 tons capacity each. It took just a day to fill one silo, including much time lost in arranging machinery, etc. The rye was cut with a Walter A. Wood reaper, the only one in use anywhere in the vicinity. The machine resped the rye as fast as six teams and 14 men could load and carry it to the barn, where two large ensilage-cutters cut it into bits three eighths of an inch in length, and threw it into the silos. There was not quite enough rye on the 15 acres to fill both silos, and some green clover was used to complete the filling of the second one.

A very ingenious and convenient, but expensive, method of weighting or pressing the ensilage is employed here. A strong plank cover, exactly fitting the silos, is put on when it is filled, and the cover is weighted down with rocks in the usual manner. In addition to this, the cover is pressed down by great screws, two to each cover. At the end pressing against the cover, the screws fit into an iron shoulder, through which the end of the screws, smaller than the main part and without a thread, can play up or down a distance of eight inches. When the cover is screwed down tightly and the rocks are put on, the latter of course exert a steady pressure, and the eight inches play on the screws allows this pressure to force the cover down that distance. The screws are then tightened up again, and when the rocks have pressed the cover down another eight inches, the operation is repeated. An immense timber passes over the whole length of the silos, about six feet above them, which is bolted down by great iron rods firmly fastened in the foundation of the walls of the silos and running up through the masonry the whole height of the walls. It is through this timber, thus securely fastened, that the screws run, and so get a leverage for the immense power they exert.

The field just cleared of rye has been plowed this week, heavily manured and planted to fodder-corn. The corn will be cut and ensilaged in September, in season to sow fall rye.

The silos, altogether of 1,000 tons capacity, are the most extensive in the world. It is the object of the owner to support 100 head of horned cattle, 40 to 50 horses, 1,000 sheep, and 400 hogs, all on the farm of 160 acres. Enormous as the expense of an undertaking on such a grand scale must be (it is said $35,000 have already been expended, and the half has hardly been done), it is being conducted on strictly business principles. Accurate account is kept of every dollar expended, and every crop harvested is weighed or measured. Mr. Wilkinson proposes to make money out of it if he can, or if that is not possible, he means to enjoy it, anyway.

How They Figure Farm Profit and Loss Out West.

How frequently do we see farmers and their families who toil year after year, late and early, up before day, work until sunset, and often away in the night chores, who are saving, economical, and apparently careful of everything on the farm, yet at the end of each succeeding year find no balance on the profit side of the ledger. I am free to say that this should not and need not be. We find many farmers having no better start in the world (and often not half so good) in possession of fine farms, and well stocked at the age of 40 to 50 years. How can we account for this difference only on the ground of good or bad management? To illustrate, we will take farms of 160 acres each. A keeps two teams and a hand. With this force he runs the farm, has run it for years, farming it in wheat, oats, barley, flax, corn, etc., makes hay from the sloughs, keeps no stock of any account, 130 acres are in crops—say wheat, gets 10 bushels per acre. At 90c per bushel he has $1170; or say corn, 35 bushels per acre, at 25c per bushel, we have $1137.50. Oats, barley, rye, or any other crops, or some of all would, on the average, yield about the same. From this we must take the expense of hands, keeping of teams, wear and tear of machinery, threshers and repair bills, family expenses, etc. The year ends with an empty purse, and if prices were low or crops poor no amount of economy would make ends meet. Again, B has half of his farm in good tame grasses, buys his stock, say 32 scrub steers, two years old, at $25 each, $800. These he grazes—keeps two teams and a hand—farms 80 acres to corn, feeds the winter crop to steers and 60 hogs that follow; shoats cost $300. After feeding steers and hogs he gets $60 each for the steers and $12 each for the hogs—total $2,640, less cost of steers and shoats—nets $1,540. Here again, after deducting running expenses, there is but little if any profit in the year's operations. Yet again. C keeps a good hand, one team and 30 good dairy cows, 15 two-year-old steers and 15 one-year old steers, raises 60 pigs, makes butter, averages 300 pounds per cow, sells at 25c per pound, amounting to $2,250, sells 12 calves at $5 each, $60 surplus milk, buttermilk, etc., fed to the steer-calves or a few choice heifers and to the pigs, sells 60 fat hogs, say at $12 each, $720, 15 two-year-old steers in the fall at $30 each, $450; total sales, $3,480. When A and B have made their annual sales they have nothing in the way of stock left with which to operate another year except teams and old machinery, but C has 30 cows, 15 one year-old steers, 15 calves, and his stock of brood sows—with a bank account of severald thousand dollars profit.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Pruning for Fruit.

By arresting or removing the little faults of his children as soon as they are shown the wise father preven's their attaining such inveteracy as will not submit to correction, but burst out immediately with fresh misdeeds. So with orchard trees. It is a great mistake to let growth run on without restraint for two or three years, and to suppose that a pruning then will set all to rights. The fundamental rule of the art is to take away all young shoots that are not fitted to make permanent bearing branches. Remove these, the sooner the better, but remove no others. Cut out and suppress all wild shoots that issue below the graft, and whose growth would rob or smother it. Cut out all shoots in the interior of the trees that will not have light enough in Summer for the leaves of any fruitbuds that might form on them, and which could, therefore, not mature into fruitage. Thin the new growth all over top so that no shoot will shade another or be shaded; those that are left being such as extend the main bearing branches, which gardeners call "leaders." Often a crowding branch can be propped or braced out into open light, and so two branches be relieved with little or no pruning of either, with a gain of large fruit-producing area. One other case must be noted: that of a tree exhausted so much as to be covered with fruit-buds and making no new shoots. A tree in health should make new shoots every year all over the top, and at least eight inches long. If it does less, the soil is poor, or the roots are robbed or dried, or the stem is injured and cannot carry the sap, or the wood at the top has become unsound. The thing to do then is to cut back the top, reducing largely, to give the exhausted system less to do and more chance to recover. The vexed question of even and odd years, or fruitful and barren ones in alternation, which is so important to growers of Baldwins, Greenings, and some other Winter sorts, is solved most easily by a resolute thinning in the Winter preceding the fruitful years, so as to reduce the bearing, and increase the wood and budforming for the next year.

Preserving Fence Posts.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "I have tried a number of methods of preserving posts, and none have been satisfactory except, perhaps, one to be mentioned presently. Heart oak, if seasoned, will last a great many years, without any application whatever—how many I am not old enough to say. Sap wood will not last. Coal-tar has some preservative effects but after using it on thousands of posts I am almost convinced that its application does not pay. In fact, I am so nearly without faith in its efficacy that I have not used it at all on fence posts recently set, although I have a barrel on hand purchased chiefly for that purpose. About my yard and premises I have set, since the war, a good many posts of pine that being the only sawed timber I could get. These have had to be replaced in four or five years after setting; some have completely rotted off in three years, though heavily dosed with hot coal-tar.

"Now for the exception referred to above. Ten years ago I built a grapery at the end of the house, as a screen against the western sun, using sawed pine posts. Anticipating the difficulty of ever replacing these posts after they become covered with vines, I took the extra precaution of completely saturating the lower ends with kerosene—common coal oil—before applying the tar. These posts are now perfectly firm, and almost as sound as they were when put in. All other pine posts set at that date have entirely rotted and perished. The result of this experiment so thoroughly impressed me with the value of coal oil as a preservative of timber under ground, that I now use it on all posts in building, afterward covering with hot coal tar. This is essentially the plan proposed by Mr. Parker Earle.

"I add this, however, which I think will doubtless prove of great value: I bore a half-inch or three-quarter inch hole in the post near the ground sloping downward, and reaching beyond the center; this is filled with kerosene from time to time—perhaps once in three or four years will answer. I feel sure that insects very greatly hasten the decay of timber, to say the least; and kerosene being repellant to them makes it a valuable application at any point where they are likely to do mischief."

Curious Freaks of Nature.

It is somewhat startling to look over such natural freaks as are recorded from time to time in various journals, and to credit them requires a large belief in the marvelous and Munchausenisms. A correspondent of the Chicago Live Stock Journal of May, informs us that a black mare in Missouri, which had been stinted to a Norman horse, in due time gave birth to a colt with a head that bore a remarkable resemblance to that of a human being! Not to be outdone in this particular line, a correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal just at hand, informs us that an English heifer recently gave birth to a calf adorned with the perfect head of an elephant, including a trunk six inches long. It is explained that the dam of this calf, was early pregnant, was very much alarmed at the sight, one day, of an elephant belonging to a traveling circus passing by her. Another correspondent, on reading the account of this curious freak of nature, supposes that there are some hundreds of heifers and cows annually frightened in England by locomotives passing by them, and he gravely asks if there is a single well authenticated case of one of these subsequently giving birth to a calf with a *funnel and wheels* instead of a head! We have often seen cows frightened by dogs and other animals and objects, but neither a puppy nor any likeness of these other objects resulted from these frights. On the other hand, we have occasionally seen color spots born on calves which were not natural to their breed. For example, a pregnant Shorthorn cow once coming out of its stall, was suddenly frightened by a black sheep, and the calf with which it was pregnant, when born showed a large black spot on one of its shoulders. Now, black spots are unknown, naturally, in the colors of pure-bred Short-horn cattle, these varying only from pure white to an intermixture of red or pure red.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Canning Tomatoes.

Many people who are quite successful in canning fruit generally, are apt to fail with the tomato. A lady says: "We have ten acres of fruit of all kinds, and I take a great deal of pride in canning fruit. I get nearly all the prizes at fairs. I wish you could just peep into my cellar to see my tomatoes and peaches, some canned last fall, and some a year ago, not mentioning my other fruit. I will tell you how I can my tomatoes—both red and yellow. I pick the tomatoes—the smoothest and best shaped—and scald them and skin them very carefully; take the stem out with a pen knife, taking care not to cut the tomato so as to let the juice or seed run out; then I place them in the cans, some of them with the stem end next to the can, and some with the blossom ends; then I take the juice that has run out of some that I have peeled to cook, having no seed nor pulp, and add a little salt and pour on my whole tomatoes until nearly full; then place them in a kettle of cold water, and let them cook till I think they are heated through; then I seal them. I use nothing but glass jars—two quart jars—and after the cover has been on about five minutes, I take it off, so they will settle, letting the gas out; then I fill up with juice, and seal again, and my cans are always full to the cover. A great many have not learned this. You have no idea how nice they look through the glass; they show every vein and rib, and look as if they were put up raw, and when used they are just as if they had been taken from the vines—and if you don't believe me, try it this summer. I always keep my fruit in the dark, and it don't fade through the glass.—*Donahoe's Magazine.*

Saturday Half-Holidays.

Chicago Herald.

The Saturday half-holiday, is, and has been for many years, a recognized European institution. It has recently become very generally adopted in large Eastern Cities, and we would particularly like to see it granted by at least all employers of female labor in this City.

The Sunday School

Prayer and Forgiveness.

LESSON 7, SUNDAY AUGUST 13, 1882.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.—Matt 6: 12.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 11: 24-33.

24. Therefore, I say unto you, what things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.

25 And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any; that your Father also in heaven may forgive you your trespasses.

26. But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses.

27. And they come again to Jerusalem, and as he was walking in the temple, there come to him the chief priests, and the scribes and the elders.

28. And say unto him, By what authority dost thou these things? and who gave thee this authority to do these things?

29. And Jesus answered and said unto them, I will also ask of you one question, and answer me, and I will tell you by what authority I do the things.

30. The baptism of John, was it from heaven, or of men? answer me.

31. And they reasoned with themselves, saying, If we shall say, From heaven, he will say, why then did ye not believe them?

32. But if we shall say, It men; they feared the people; for all men counted John that he was a prophet indeed.

33. And they answered and said unto Jesus, we cannot tell. And Jesus answering saith unto them, Neither do I tell you by what authority I do these things.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

All things whatsoever ye pray and ask for, believe that ye have received them, and ye shall have them (v. 24.) Praying would be a very different business from what most of us find it, if this promise of Jesus were taken literally and believed sincerely. Some persons pray because they think it is a safe thing to do, as a possible guard against danger. They would hardly want to go to sleep at night without "saying a prayer." Others, again, pray because of the tranquilizing effect of prayer on their own minds and spirits. But here prayer is spoken of as if it were a confident checking out of the bank of a daily share of the deposit asking there for our individual credit, as if it were sure of getting from God whatever we need and just when we need it. And why shouldn't we all look at it in just this light? These words are the words of the Lord. They may be relied on surely; as true in their literalness. Whoever acts in their belief, is able to bear witness to their truth. But only he who stands before God as a child of God, can have a child of God's confidence. Until he realizes what are his privileges as God's child, he cannot surely believe that he has made a loving child's request which is sure of a loving Father's response. Then, however, he can believe this; and then he finds this promise sure.

Whensoever ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any one, that your Father also may forgive you (v. 25.) Faith toward God and forgiveness towards men are the two essentials to hopeful prayer, according to our Lord's exhibit of the truth. And both the faith and the forgiveness must be all inclusive. He who prays must believe, to start with, that his prayer is already answered; and his forgiveness must not leave out "aught against any one." There couldn't be anything more sweeping than that. Is there a person on earth with you have not forgiven? If there is, you are in no state to ask God's forgiveness for your greatest sins—or your least. But suppose your enemy, or one who has wronged you bitterly, doesn't ask your forgiveness; doesn't want it; can you forgive him until he seeks forgiveness? The requirement here is, whensoever ye stand praying—forgive. It is the spirit of forgiveness, rather than the form of it that God looks for. You must have a readiness to forgive; a forgiving spirit; a spirit that would instantly speak the word of assured forgiveness if it sought; God must see in your heart that no unforgiveness against any human being is there. No right faith toward God is possible, until forgiveness toward man is accomplished in the heart.

By what authority dost thou these things? (v. 28.) That is a fair question, if it be asked in a fair spirit. In this case the questioners knew well enough its answer, and they put the question only to entangle him; but is was quite proper for them to look to the authority which Jesus represented, as a means of judging his right to speak and act as he did. Whether it be the power of a Government, of a parent, of a teacher, of a master or a commander of in any sphere, the scope and the limitations of that power are dependent on the authority which gave it, and for which it stands. All power in heaven and in earth was given unto Jesus by his Father. All power that is needful to any follower of Jesus, in his sphere, even to the removing of mountains, Jesus gives to every trustful disciple of his. It is well for us to bear in mind the authority by which we speak and act. Resting on this authority, we shall have no doubt within it we are willing to go beyond them. He who stands for God, to deliver God's message, to declare God's truth, to oppose God's enemies, can stand firm as the eternal hills. He who moves forward at the command of God can push on fearlessly in spite of fire or flood, of mountains or deserts, of temptations or personal enemies. His authority is from God; and God will maintain his authority against the very gates of hell.

I will also ask of you one question (v. 29.) There is a penetrating power in a question that there cannot be in a dogmatic statement. One's thoughts may wander, or one's attention may be lulled under a most brilliant sermon or lecture, but when a question is to be answered, one must arouse himself to the task. And to meet the truth involved in any direct question, one must see what the truth is, to begin with. Of course it requires more ability to ask a question wisely, than to state a truth concisely; for the latter ability is involved in—and is precedent to—the former. Lecturing is an easier mode for a teacher, and lazier one, than questioning; it is the more common mode. But the Model Teacher showed his teaching power as a questioner. They who would teach like Jesus must learn to question as Jesus questioned.

We cannot tell (v. 33.) That is, we will not tell. There is a great deal of that kind of "cannot" in the world—the "will not." The civil law says that a witness on the stand may refuse to answer a question if its answer would be an admission of crime on its part. The natural law prompts a man to refuse an answer for a similar reason. But the refusal to answer doesn't change the truth; nor does it condone the crime. There is a constant proneness on the part of Christians to say that they cannot understand the plain teachings of the Bible on one point or another where their practice and their preferences are at variance with those teachings. Ask them directly to explain our Lord's teachings about the danger and the use of riches, if the law of charity, the law of non resistance, the limits of conformity to the world, the duty of absolute consecration and unbounded faith—and their answer will be, "We cannot," that is "We will not." The witness refuses to answer; because an answer would criminate him. The court protects him in his refusal. He can leave the stand.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

Cadet Whittaker.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Johnson C. Whittaker, better known as Cadet Whittaker, delivered his lecture on "The Color Line at the Nation's School." The attendance was small, not more than 50 persons being present. He wanted it understood that he did not lecture for amusement, for there was no amusement in lecturing. He did it to obtain means to finish his education, and to place his case properly before the people. He said he was no advocate of social equality; but when West Point was considered, as it should be, supported by taxes paid by citizens, both white and colored, the Cadets, both white and colored, should be treated as gentlemen so long as they behaved themselves as such. He characterized the trial as a conspiracy on the part of Gen. Schofield and the officers and Cadets of West Point to get rid of him. Speaking of Lieut. Flipper, he alluded to him as one whom a Republican President delighted in dismissing from the service, although Flipper represented four million of people who helped to place the President in power.

Pugnacious Indians.

FORT TOLDEN, Dak., July 27.—Turtle Mountain Indians from Canada have crossed the line and ordered off white settlers and refused to pay customs assessed against them by the Pembina Agency. They claim the right to the lands, and deny the legality of any laws levying taxes on them. Their Chief, Little Shell, says: "We recognize no boundary line, and shall pass as we please." At least 75 half-breeds have moved over, and all are pugnacious. Military interference seems necessary.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

AUGUSTA, Ky., July 25.—Marshal R. D. Lane at 9 o'clock to-night was sitting in front of a store talking with two friends when I. W. Bowman, a stock dealer, approached and warning Lane's friends to get out of the way, placed the muzzle of a shotgun to Lane's breast and fired, killing him instantly. Bowman escaped.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The Conference report on the River and Harbor bill was presented and adopted. The revenue bill was then proceeded with.

The question was upon Hale's amendment to the sugar duty section, to strike out the requirement for Government tests of saccharine strength of sugars, in determining duties. This would have the section to provide simply that the sugar duty shall be what it was before the 25 per cent. additional duty was put on.

The pending amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Harris moved to substitute for the section a provision for the reduction of 10 per cent. on all imports after January 1, 1883, and 10 per cent. additional after January 1, 1884.

Sen. Logan objected that indiscriminate reduction would apply to articles on which the tariff was already too low, as well as to those on which it was too high.

Sen. Harris appreciated the necessity for more careful regulation, but there was no time for the purpose. He preferred his proposition to that of the bill, which singled out sugar and bessemer steel for exceptional relief.

Sen. Vance, in support of his assertion that the eyes of the workingmen of the country were being opened, had read at the Clerk's desk declarations of a meeting representing labor strikers in Pennsylvania, that hereafter when asked to carry a tariff banner they would ask of what benefit tariff was to them, when their labor was not protected against foreign paupers, who were being enticed here to compete with them and would assert their right to such protection. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Miller (Pa.) made answer to the recent attack of Senator Butler. His remarks elicited applause from the Republican side.

The Speaker announced the regular order of business to be the further consideration of the bill allowing a drawback upon imported material used in connection with domestic materials in the construction of vessels for foreign account, and the pending question to be the motion of Kelly to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Tucker moved an amendment to instruct the Committee to report back the bill, which shall allow a drawback equal to the whole amount of duties paid or chargeable thereon, on any and all imported materials which shall be used in the contemplation or equipment of any sail or steam vessel, constructed or equipped within the United States for any citizen of the United States or for any foreign citizen or subject, provided the same shall not apply to any vessel to be engaged in coastwise or internal commerce in the United States. Lost by yeas 84, nays 85.

Mr. Kelly's motion to recommit was then agreed to.

Mr. Washburne offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to convene a Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances of the loss in the Arctic seas of the United States exploring steamer Jeannette, and of the death of Commander DeLong and others of her officers and men, including an inquiry into the condition of the vessel on her departure, into her management and into the provisions made for the safety of the boat's crew on leaving the wreck and into the general conduct of the officers and men. Referred.

A concurrent resolution was adopted printing 300,000 copies of the agricultural report.

Mr. Page (Cal.) presented and explained the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill. The House refused to agree to the report.

Mr. Strait (Minn.) moved to reconsider, and Cox (N. Y.) moved to lay the motion on the table, pending which the friends of the bill as it now stands mustered their forces and carried an adjournment.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Sen. Conger, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the House bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea. Laid over until to-morrow.

Naval appropriation bill was taken up. The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, Hargis in the chair, and Hale, in charge of the bill, addressed the Committee.

Sen. Cameron (Penn.), Chairman of the Naval Committee, at the instance of that committee, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the Appropriations Committee to eliminate all its provisions relating to the organization of the Navy.

Sen. Hale explained that of the present force of 25 Commodores, but one was doing actual sea duty. Nineteen, nominally on shore duty, were holding soft, easy places, one or two being the heads of bureaus.

Sen. Logan, in correcting Vance, said the gentleman showed his ignorance of the provisions of the bill, and after replying to general inquiries, asked, "Is there anything else on which the Senator desires to be informed?"

Sen. Vance—"I would like to be informed, if it is convenient for the Senator, when he is going to quit?" [Laughter.]

Sen. Logan said that upon looking around he saw enough people to talk to yet. When he proposed to speak on a subject about which he knew as little as did the Senator from North Carolina, about the tariff, on which he had spoken at such length on Tuesday, he would quit before he began. [Laughter.]

Sen. Vance—"By strict construction that rule would confine my friend to the deaf and dumb asylum for the balance of his days." [Renewed merriment.]

Sen. Logan—"Perhaps that would be a good place for all of us."

The bill was laid aside until to-morrow without action.

Sen. Frye introduced a bill to remit the import duties on materials used in the construction and equipment of vessels to be employed in the foreign carrying trade. Referred.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hiscock presented the conference report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, stating that the Conference Committee had been unable to agree upon the only matter in controversy, the payment of the mileage to Senators for attendance upon the extra session. Hiscock moved that the House recede from its disagreement to that item. Lost, yeas 65, nays 115, and a new conference ordered.

Mr. Page called up the conference report on the River and Harbor bill, rejected yesterday, and the House voted, yeas 144, nays 27, to reconsider the vote by which it yesterday refused to agree to the conference report. Conference report was then agreed to, yeas 111, nays 52.

Mr. Pound (Wisconsin) called up the bill concerning suits, civil or criminal for trespass on public lands, or for any conversion of timber or material taken therefrom. Passed.

On motion of Butterworth (Ohio) the joint resolution passed authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents to a colony of Russian Hebrews in Foote County, Kan.

Mr. Horr, (Mich.) from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill to regulate the exportation of imitation butter and cheese. Placed on the House calendar.

On motion of Butterworth (Ohio) the Senate bill passed, creating the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, a corporation in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming Territories.

On motion of Williams (Wis.) the Senate joint resolutions passed, granting the widows of Stephen A. Hurlbut and Judson Kilpatrick, late Ministers to Peru and Chili, an amount equal to their husband's salaries for one year. The joint resolution also passed granting the widow of Henry Highland Garnett, late Minister to Liberia, an amount equal to her husband's salary for one year.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. The question was upon the motion of Cameron (Pa.) to recommit the motion with instructions to eliminate all general legislation, changing existing laws regarding the Navy.

Debate was interrupted by Sen. Williams, who offered an amendment to be proposed to the Sundry Civil bill, directing the Attorney General to ascertain what would be a just and reasonable compensation for services rendered by Charles H. Reed in defense of Charles J. Guiteau, and to make allowance therefor, not exceeding $5,000. Referred. Debate was then resumed.

Sen. Davis (W. Va.) urged the bill be proceeded with at once and disposed of item by item.

Sen. Plumb said the controversy was one between the Naval Committee and the House of Representatives. A decision of the pending motion did not object to those propositions because of any demerits in them, but because it was not conventionally proper to consider them. The logical deduction from their position was that they would prevent any reform of abuses at this session.

Sen. Hawley thought the matter of recasting the personnel of the navy ought not to be entered upon without more deliberate consideration. He suggested the appointment of a Commission to report upon this subject next session, and mentioned various particulars in which the service might be improved. What the country wanted was not another example of vicious legislation upon the appropriation bill, but a navy—a reformed, not a rotten navy. The public sentiment of the country had demanded this for four or five years, and the Government had been reproached for keeping up its old hulks. We were at the mercy of the most contemptible Government in the world, and dare not to-day resent an insult from Chili. Instead of responding to the popular demand, we were called upon to reduce the personnel, which represented all of the good left of the navy.

Sen. Hale, after calling attention to the reduction contemplated by the bill in the expenditures for the navy yards of the country, said when it was proposed to strike this out in the interest of economy, every navy yard statesman in the Senate was instantly seized with a spasm of interest in the navy and felt it to be his duty to picture the glories of our past naval history. He would say the American navy needed to be delivered from friends who would perpetuate the abuse.

After further discussion a vote was taken and Cameron's motion to recommit the bill was defeated by 29 yeas to 34 nays.

The bill then went over without action until to-morrow.

In the conference on the Japanese indemnity bill reported a disagreement, and a new conference was appointed.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill passed fixing the salary of the Collector of Customs at Chicago at $7,000 per annum.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill recently introduced by Dingley, adjusting the duty on imported hay at 20 per cent. ad valorem. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Committee on Ways and Means authorized the report by a party vote of 6 to 4.

The Senate bill to amend the statutes in relation to copyrights passed.

The Senate joint resolution, appropriating $1,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish memorial cards to accompany the memorial address upon the life and character of the late Pres. Garfield, passed.

The floor was then awarded the Committee on Indian Affairs, and Deering called up the Senate bill granting the right of way for railroad and telegraph purposes to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. Deering said the minority of the Committee had taken the view that the consent of the Councils of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations should be obtained before the adoption of the pending measure. He argued that no such consent was necessary.

Mr. Rice (Miss.) opposed the bill as taking from the Indians what belonged to them and giving it to the railroad company.

Mr. Wellborn (Texas), advocating the passage of the bill, maintained the sovereign right of confiscation could not be yielded up by the treaty-making power.

Mr. Culbertson (Texas) and Haskell (Kansas) briefly advocated the bill.

Mr. Buck (Conn.) offered an amendment providing that the act shall not go into effect without the consent of the Choctaw Nation. Lost. The bill then passed.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Conference on the Japanese indemnity bill, reported a disagreement, and a further reference was ordered.

Mr. Williams (Wis.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for copies of all correspondence with or instructions to Rear Admiral Nicholson, relative to his extraordinary threat to open fire upon the City of Alexandria under certain contingencies, and also inform the House whether he had been informed that American sailors and officers had been performing police duty in Alexandria, under the British Admiral. Williams, stating the committee were in possession of all information on the subject, asked that the resolution be tabled and the documents containing the information be printed. So ordered.

Mr. McKenzie (Ky.) made an ineffectual effort to secure the passage of a bill for a public building at Owensburg, Ky., and gave notice that hereafter it would be difficult to obtain unanimous consent for the consideration of any measure.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

BLAINE'S POLICY,

As Explained by Mr. Trescott, Late Special Envoy to Chili.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—With a view of clearing up certain points in the investigation of the South American policy, Trescott, late Special Envoy to Chili, Peru and Bolivia, has addressed to ex-Sec. Blaine the following letter:

YORK, Me., July 17, 1882.

To Hon. James G. Blaine:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of yours asking me, as late Special Envoy of the United States to the belligerents in South America, to state my knowledge of certain letters connected with your administration as Secretary of State.

1. From your formal instructions to me and personal consultations had with you before my departure on that mission I have never been able to see that there was any ground for misunderstanding, or misconstruing your position in regard to the Credit Industriel. It has been consistent throughout, as I understood it. You always expressed yourself to me as desirous that the Credit Industriel might, if possible, be made useful to Peru in her distress. But you never were willing to say that the United States should make the program of that Company part of their own negotiation, or should assume a guarantee arrangement which it might make with the Peruvian Government. You did not favor the project of a protectorate with the Credit Industriel, and you instructed Gen. Hurlbut and afterwards myself to report such negotiations to the Department. What action might be beyond what necessarily for the decision of the Government, and its policy would in all probability have depended largely upon the report made by the Minister. As a matter of fact, neither Gen. Hurlbut or myself was ever called upon to take any action in regard to the Credit Industriel during our respective missions in South America.

2. As to your declaring war that supposition is too absurd for serious consideration. If you had any such purpose it was carefully concealed from me, and I left for South America with the impression I would have completely failed in my mission if I did not succeed in obtaining an amicable settlement of the differences with the belligerents. You will allow me to add I would have declined the mission if I had thought otherwise. As I understood you, your object was by a friendly solution of the existing difficulties to prepare the way for a meeting of a Peace Congress at Washington, when you hoped to establish such relations between the republics of the two Americas as would prevent the possibility of future war. But for a stray expression or two, for which I cannot account, which reached and misled the Chilian Cabinet through some of the leading and influential papers of the United States, I believe that purpose could have been accomplished under your instructions.

3. In regard to the Cochet and Landreau claims, it is sufficient to say you rejected the first absolutely. As to the second, you instructed Gen. Hurlbut to ask, if the proper time for such request should come, that Landreau should be heard before a Peruvian tribunal in support of his claim, and that in case of a peace providing for the cession of Peruvian territory, the condition of his claim should be brought to the attention of Chili and Peru. This instruction, as stated in your dispatch, was made in view of the fact that numerous claims of Europeans for fabulous amounts were being pressed, and you were anxious, as you expressed it, that the resources of Peru should not be exhausted in the settlement of claims of foreigners to the prejudice of one belonging to an American citizen. This notification would not have interposed an obstacle to the conclusion of a treaty of peace, but would have simply signified to both parties that its provisions could not put aside any rights which Landreau might be found to possess after an impartial judicial investigation.

Under the restrictions of your instructions, Gen. Hurlbut, although himself approving the justice of Landreau's claim, in his dispatch of September 14, 1881, never brought it in any way to the consideration of the Peruvian Government. During my mission in South America I never referred to it, so that in point of fact, during your Secretaryship the Landreau claim was never mentioned to the Chilian or Peruvian Government by the Ministers of the United States. It could not therefore have effected then pending diplomatic questions in the remotest degree. Yours very truly and respectfully, WILLIAM HENRY TRESCOTT.

The Girls who Murdered their Stepmother.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., July 26.—Cora and Marietta Sturm, the two girls charged with the murder of their stepmother, are both under arrest. Instead of poisoning the old lady, as stated last night, the girls entered her to the spring house, and after knocking her senseless with a billet of wood, one of them stuck her in the heart with a darning needle. The girls were well raised, but have been wayward, and are daughters of a Methodist preacher.

Tornado in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, July 26.—A tornado swept through the belt of country half a mile wide in Durham and Orange Counties today, doing great damage. Houses were blown down and the cotton crop injured. Another destructive tornado is reported from Pinder County.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Attorney General Brewster's Opinion —Members of Congress Not Officers of the Government—Sec. Folger on Political Assessments.

Attorney Gen. Brewster's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following is the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject of political assessments, submitted at the Cabinet meeting to-day:

HON. CHAS. J. FOLGER, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR:—I have considered the question suggested by A. Thomas, Chief of the Division in the office of the Second Comptroller, in his letter of the 6th inst., in compliance with your request, endorsed thereon under date of the 8th. By section 6, of the act of August 15, 1876, chapter 287, all executive officers or employes of the United States, not appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate are prohibited from requesting, giving to, or receiving from any other officer or employe of the Government, any money, property or other thing of value for political purposes, etc.; and the inquiry is whether a member of Congress is an officer of the Government within the meaning of this provision. Unquestionably the station of members of Congress, Senators or Representatives, is a public office. Taking these terms in a broad and general sense, the incumbent thereof must be regarded as an officer of the Government, in the same sense; thus provision is made for administering the oath of office to members of both Houses of Congress. So the words, "Every person appointed or elected to any office of honor or profit either in the civil, military or naval service," employed in section 1,756, revised statutes, which prescribes the oath of office, includes members of Congress. So in section 1,780, which provides that, whenever any person holding office except as a member of Congress, etc., the station of a member of Congress is distinctly recognized as an office. But it seems that a member of Congress is not an officer of the United States in the constitutional meaning of the term. In the case of Blount, on impeachment before the Senate in 1799, the question arose whether a Senator was a civil officer of the United States within the purview of the Constitution, and the Senate decided he was not. This question arose under the fourth section, second article, of the Constitution. Other clauses of the Constitution, observes Judge Story in Section 783 of his work on the Constitution, would seem to favor the same result—particularly the clause respecting the appointment of officers of the United States by the Executive, who is to commission all officers of the United States; and the sixth section of the first article, which declares, "No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office;" and the first section of the second article declares that no Senator or Representative, or any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. To these clauses may be added that in section 3, 14th article, which provides that no person shall be a Senator, etc., who, having previously taken the oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States. These clauses show a marked discrimination between members of Congress and officers. For example the 2d, 3d and 5th sections of the act of 28th February, 1853, chapter 81, the words "any officer of the United States," found in the second section of that act, do not include members of Congress, as is manifest from the enactment of the third section, in which they are specially designated. In the sixth section the same words are used in a similar restricted sense.

Compare, also, sections 1781 and 1782, revised statutes, sections 5440 and 5451, revised statutes, and sections 5500 and 5501, revised statutes. In legislation of this character the word "officer" appears to be uniformly employed in a sense not more comprehensive than that in which it is employed in the Constitution as above—that is to say, not in that broad and general sense which would include a member of the legislative branch of the Government. Section 6 of the act of August 15, 1876, being legislation of the same character as that just referred to, it is fair to assume that the word "officer" is there used in the narrow sense adverted to, and that it does not include members of Congress. The provisions of that section are intended to regulate the conduct of inferior officers of the Executive Department of the Government, etc., with respect to these superior officers, etc., who are in the public service as ordinarily understood. To place a construction thereon which would embrace among the latter those who are not officers in the common acceptation of the word, and enlarge the penal effect of those provisions, would not be warranted by any sound rule of interpretation. Upon these considerations, I am of the opinion members of Congress are not officers of the Government within the meaning of that section.

I am sir, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

Sec. Folger on Political Assessments.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Replying to a letter of inquiry from an employe of the Treasury Department, relative to political assessments, Secretary Folger, after alluding to the opinion of Attorney-General Brewster, says:

"I wish it felt throughout the Treasury Department in all its ramifications of the service, that no servant of the United States therein need feel the slightest pressure upon

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Sen. Hill is worse

Cholera is spreading in Japan.

Miss Anna Parnell is reported slightly better.

A smelter burned at Silver Cliff, Col. Loss $50,000.

Michael Davitt has arrived in Antwerp, and will soon return to Ireland.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias, meets in Detroit, August 21 to 24.

George Miller and Hiram W. Hartley were killed by lightning, near Loomis, Ill.

Mrs. Emma Leroy, a well-known variety performer, died at Cairo, Ills., of consumption.

Mrs. Mary Reading and five girls, engaged as shoplifters, have been arrested at Chicago.

Winners at the Saratoga races Saturday, Toco'n, Bend Or, Checkmate and Postguard.

The Slade mill difficulty is settled, and the striking spinners have returned to work.

John Church Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, died at Long Branch Tuesday, in his 90th year.

Winning horses at Brighton Beach, Saturday: Hickory Jim, Ida B. Wakefield, Mattie and Snootawater.

Postmaster General Howe has been overcome by the hot weather, and his physicians have ordered him to Wisconsin.

During a heavy storm at Smyrna, 26 miles from Nashville, five negros were struck by lightning, one of whom will die.

A Dublin cablegram states that John Parnell applied to Orangemen to reap his crops, and that they complied with his request.

At Wyandotte, Kan., Saturday, was held a reunion of the surviving members of the memorable Wyandotte Constitutional Convention of 1859.

At Clayton, St. Louis County, Mo., Guy Smith, a 12-year-old boy, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing his father.

The 10 mile equestrian race at Milwaukee between the Misses Burke and Williams, for a purse of $1,000, was won by the latter. Time 56 min.

A fire at Waukesha, Wis., destroyed the Methodist Church and Mansion House barn, damaging the hotel considerably, the total loss being $40,000.

John Rudd, a postal agent on the Little Rock & Memphis Road, who confesses having robbed the mails for some time, was trapped by a decoy letter.

There has been a decline of 33½ to 50 per cent. in the prices of vegetables in the Cincinnati market during the past week. Meats are expected to follow suit shortly.

There is now in bond, in the Lexington, Ky., district, 15,000,000 gallons of whisky, the largest amount at any time since the organization of the Internal Revenue District.

The Commissioners of Hamilton County have awarded the purchase of the $80,000 four per cent. suspension bridge and improvement bonds to Messrs. Preston, King & Co., Chicago, at $1,300 premium.

The sensational story Saturday, about the burning of Omaha had no other foundation than a temporary obstruction of telegraphic communication by the burning of a switchboard in the Omaha telegraph office.

A Victoria dispatch says returns from nine districts show an opposition gain. They have carried off eight seats formerly held by the Government. The probability is the Government is defeated by a heavy majority.

W. C. Van Horne, General Superintendent of the Canada Pacific Railway, was interviewed by an Associated Press reporter regarding the statement that he had resigned, and says there is no truth in the rumor.

The Executive Committee of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture will meet Tuesday, A desk for keeping the books and records of the Meteorological Bureau of Ohio has been placed in the Department of Agriculture.

At Jamestown, N. Y., John Anawender, Gus Leuscher and Brawee Simon sat down on the railroad track to rest, and were struck by a passing train. Anawender and Leucher were killed, and Simon severely injured.

The paper makers held a meeting at Saratoga and elected J. W. French, of Michigan, President, and A. E. Harding, of Ohio, Vice President. No action was taken on the proposition to shut down all mills for a time to reduce supply.

Sec. Folger has a letter from Supervising Steamboat Inspector Tower, of the New York District, declining to resign his office at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. He will be removed as soon as his successor has been selected.

During the temporary absence of Marie Appolte from her apartments in 25 Roosevelt street, New York, fire started and two children burned to death. The mother being informed of the calamity swooned, and now lies in a critical condition.

Two freight trains collided four miles from Muskegon, Mich. Fireman Myron Hibbard and two tramps were killed, and several other persons injured. The engines locked together and most of the cars plunged over a high trestle work.

The contract for the removal of garbage in Cincinnati has been awarded to Wm. Holmes for $3,900 for 10 years, by the Board of Conciliation. This is subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Public Works and the Mayor.

In the exchange of 3½ per cent. registered governments into 2s, commencing the 1st proximo, an arrangement has been made with the American Express Co. to deliver them in Washington at 25 cents on the thousand, charges prepaid by shippers.

At Dayton, O., Stephen Hays, a penitentiary convict, stabbed his wife in 10 different places Sunday, and left her for dead. Hays was followed and arrested. The woman was sent to the hospital. Her wounds, though serious, it is thought are not fatal.

The American Lumber Company, composed of Scotch and Canadian capitalists, has purchased from the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad Company, outstanding pine on almost its entire lands, comprising 500,000 acres. This, with other purchases, gives the company control of the largest body of pine in Michigan.

Anthony Comstock, followed by nine policemen in citizen's dress, raided a pool room in Barclay street, New York. Fourteen employes were taken to the Tombs, and $100 in money and 50,000 pool tickets seized. The penalty for pool selling is $1,000 fine or imprisonment for one year.

The police of Detroit have arrested Edward Bier for complicity in the theft of $5,120 from a private banking-house two years ago, when a clerk named Orville Ford was knocked senseless. It is believed that Mollie Matches, who was recently sent to Joliet for the Galesburg bank robbery, was also concerned in the crime.

An Indian Territory special says the race between B. F. Smallwood and Gov. Overton to be pricipal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, is growing in interest. Overton is the railroad candidate, Smallwood anti-railroad. Both have a large following. The intense feeling will, it is feared, cause bloodshed before the election in August.

In the Eighth Ohio Congressional District Gen. Keifer seems to have the nomination in his own hands. Madison and Clarke Counties have solid delegations for him. An Urbana special says: "The question here to-night is, whether Gen. Kennedy will allow his name to be presented in the Convention." This special gives Keifer 124 votes and Kennedy 40 in the Convention.

At Hagerstown, Md., a young lady named Jennie Boggs attracted unusual attention by the thickness and length of her hair, and about a week ago some unknown marauder entered her apartment and deprived her of the precious tresses. Illness set in, and culminated in her death, Thursday night. It is supposed she died of a broken heart at the loss of her hair.

News has been received of the lynching of a man named Bundy, near Paoli, Ind. The story is that on the 15th of July, a man named Archer was shot by a man named Morley, who lived with Bundy. Morley escaped and Bundy's crime was aiding his escape. He was hanged at night and his body thrown into Lost river.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a unanimous vote, reconsidered its former decision in regard to the statements recently received from ex-Sec. Blaine in response to one submitted by Robert Randall, and without objection the statement of Blaine made a part of the record of the proceedings in the Chili-Peruvian investigation.

At Albany, N. Y., the lumber dealers unanimously agreed that on and after the first of August prices of shelving and all grades above, be advanced $2 per thousand, and on lumber below grade shelving $1 per thousand. This advance applies to Michigan pine. Canadian pine unchanged.

Capt. C. H. Morgan, a Cleveland man, now one of the mechanical engineers in charge of the Navy Department, building, has solved the problem of driving foul air from elevator shafts and at the same time cooling the atmosphere by the construction of an ingenious fan placed in the elevator.

The prevailing opinion is that the River and Harbor bill will be vetoed.

Thirty cases of smallpox are reported at Lake City, Carroll County, Iowa.

Ex-Public Printer Defrees is in a fair way toward recovering his health.

The Independent Republican Conference of Maine adopted a call for a new Convention.

The Republicans of the Fourth Iowa District renominated Thomas Updegraff for Congress.

Harry Garfield, according to rumor, is engaged to Miss Lulu, daughter of Col. Rockwell.

Twenty-two Russian refugees, in the Cincinnati Probate Court, took out their citizenship papers.

Mrs. Mary Odell, aged 90 years, a Cincinnati pioneer, was found dead in her bed at Urbana, O.

A dynamite cartridge, put into the mails, was found in a down-town New York letter-box Wednesday.

Two hundred brickmakers, employed in the Pullman brick yards at Kensington, Ill., are out on a strike.

Ivan W. Bowman, who killed Marshal R. B. Lane at Augusta, Ky., Tuesday night, has been captured.

Gardner D. Child, general manager of the South Brooklyn Hydraulic Works, has disappeared with $14,000.

The Democrats of Tippecanoe County, Ind., have passed a resolution against liquor prohibition and woman suffrage.

There have been five tornados and waterspouts in Tennessee during the past week, but the damage has not been great.

The United States Lake Survey Office, which was established in Detroit in 1841, will be discontinued in a few days.

The Battle-ground Camp-meeting near Lafayette, Ind., is proving a great success. Many sinners' souls have been saved.

Samuel Lawrence, a colored waiter of Chicago, has been held by the coroner's jury for the murder of Dr. Joel Prescott.

David Woodmansee, a Clermont County O., farmer, was shot and dangerously hurt while going out with a gun to kill a hawk.

Jacob Johnson, a farmer, was waylaid and robbed near Lexington, Ky., of $180, and died of the injuries received from the robbers.

Pres. Arthur has accepted the invitation of a New York gentleman to become his guest at a cottage in Bar Harbor, Me., next month.

The emigration from Germany to America thus far this year has decreased by 10 0 0 as compared with the same period in 1881.

Michael Noonan, aged 50, a hand at the Fannie Furnace, Shawnee, O., suicided by drowning. Sickness and despondency the cause.

At the Lancaster Camp Meeting, Sunday, it is estimated that over 11 000 people attended. Over $1,000 was taken in at the gate.

A fire which broke out in B. L. Lilenthal's store, at Jacksonville, Fla., did great damage, and threatened the destruction of the town.

The student who sold plans of the German coast defense to the Russian Government has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Mary Booth, a colored girl aged 14 years, has been sentenced to hang at Petersburg, Va., for poisoning Mrs. R. C. Gray and Louis Jane.

A fire in New Haven, Conn., yesterday, caused a loss of about $40,000, distributed among a number of firms. Insurance about $20,000.

The Clearfield, Md., miners have appointed a committee to confer with the consolidated company in reference to resumption of work.

The body of Peggy Crone, a young courtesan, of a respectable family at Kokomo, Ind., was found dead in a field near Wabash, that State.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention renominated the present incumbent, Hon. Thomas A. Sherwood, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Neal, of Ross County, appears to have the best chance of nomination at the Democratic Convention to be held at Greenfield, O., next Thursday.

At Monticello, Ky., George Bates was fatally shot on Saturday by Robert Southwood and Samuel Russell, from the effects of which he died Sunday.

Specials from 305 points in the territory drained by the St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad system report the largest general grain crop ever known.

Aaron C. Burr, the adopted son of Aaron Burr, died Thursday morning in New York. He was born in Paris in 1808, and was a son of Verdi de Lista.

Robert Moore, aged 12, was drowned while bathing in the stream at Cardington, O. He was floating on a log, which rolled and threw him in deep water.

The people of Grand Rapids, Mich., have organized a base ball club with a capital of $2,000, to form the nucleus of an amateur league for the Northwest.

At Findley, Ill., Moses Kuntz, a Jew peddler from Evansville, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Depression and ill health was the cause.

The Independent Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania have formally rejected all Stalwart propositions for harmony and are now framing a reply.

John W. Stephenson, a lawyer of Hempstead, Texas, while intoxicated abused his wife and her parents, and was promptly shot in the neck by Benjamin Irvin.

Fred. Peterson, son of John Peterson, a farmer, and Fred. Graham, son of H. M. Graham, furniture dealer of Cincinnati, were drowned while bathing near Piqua, O. A birthday party at Kinmundy, Ill., was attended by 50 gentlemen and 15 ladies, each of whom were over 70 years of age. The gathering was skillfully photographed.

The Executive Committee of the trunk roads has decided to increase the gross rate on cattle from Chicago to New York to 60 cents per 100 pounds, to take effect next Tuesday.

Sec. Chandler states that he is satisfied Rear Admiral Nicholson had acted in a discreet and proper manner in all he had done for the protection of American interests at Alexandria.

Dr. Collins, of Minneapolis, the brother of Jerome Collins, who perished with Lieut. DeLong, insists that the loss of De Long's party was due to Commander Melville's mismanagement.

The Senate Committee on naval affairs agreed to report favorably on the appropriation of $25,000 for removing the bodies of Lieut. DeLong and his companions from Siberia to this country.

Stephen Burdger, a member of the Cincinnati force, died from the result of a brutal beating, received at the hands of a party of roughs whom he was attempting to drive from the street.

A party of Chippewa Indians are on their way to Washington to conclude negotiations for the transfer of 3,200,000 acres of their reservation near Red Lake, Minn. to the Government.

At Canton, O., Jacob Schaefer, in a swimming party, thinking the water six or eight feet deep, made a big dive from the bank. The water proved to be only two feet deep, and the swimmer broke his back.

Minnie Brooks, of Chicago, who last Winter experienced religion and turned her brothel into a mission house, being deeply in earnest in an attempt to reform, has fallen back into a criminal life.

The O'Flaherty brothers, who were arrested in Ireland on suspicion of connection with the murder of Cavendish and Burke, were released at Tralee. One is a railway engineer from Chicago.

It is alleged that Western Union stock has been depressed to allow the friends of manipulations to acquire stock. The opportunity is said to have been improved, and a considerable rise is believed to be at hand.

Col. Popham, Superintendent of the folding room of the House of Representatives, has resigned. He denies the truth of published reports that he was arrested in Washington for forgeries committed in Richmond.

At Chicago, the proposition to repeal the anti corner rule on Change was defeated, receiving only 185 votes, while 303 were cast against it. The sentiment of the Board was never more decidedly expressed on this subject.

Resolutions were adopted Saturday by the Mason County (Mich.) Republican Convention favoring the re-election of United States Senator Ferry, and censuring Congressman Hubbell for his objectionable political appointments.

Thomas O'Leary, Timothy Breen and William Gilligan, field hands, took refuge under a cherry tree in West Roxbury, Mass., during a thunder storm. The lightning killed O'Leary and Breen and knocked Gilligan senseless.

A secret organization in New Mexico and Arizona is being formed to wipe out the Apaches. New Mexico has already over 600. Arizona will furnish more than this number. Globe City and Gila Valley already have over 300.

Rufus G. Walden, of North Adams, Mass., ex-Selectman, Chief of the Fire Department, Deputy Sheriff, Town Collector, and present Treasurer of the Hoosac Valley Agricultural Society, was sentenced to four years in the State Prison for incendiarism, to which he had pleaded guilty on Saturday.

Capt. Hooper, of the United States revenue cutter Thomas Corwin, is in Washington trying to explain away charges that while in the Northern seas on an expedition in search of the Jeannette, he speculated in furs, carrying on trade with natives in the name of the Government.

LIQUOR SELLERS' REBELLION

An Important Interview with Gov. Foster.

The Repression of the Liquor Traffic to Become an Active Issue in the Campaign.

Some Startling Figures of the Cost of the Traffic in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, July 31.—A representative of the State Journal called upon Gov. Foster, and in a conversation on the aspects of the campaign, and the probable issues that would be foremost in the contest, the Governor outlined his views on the liquor and Sunday question, substantially as follows:

In response to the inquiry whether in his opinion the question of the repression of the liquor traffic and the enforcement of the Sunday laws would become an important issue, and what his views were in regard to those questions as political issues, he said:

"The indications all point to the fact that these questions are to become very prominent. Even if we were disposed to put them in the background we could not do it. I have never known so much feeling on any public question since I have been in politics as there is just now on this one. The attitude of the brewers and liquor dealers is such, in open alliance with the Democratic party—their determination to throw vast sums of money into the campaign for the purpose of defeating the Republican party, in the interest of free rum against Law and Order—their open hostility to the proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest and recreation—their open defiance of law—their want of respect for wholesome usage and tradition—their entire want of appreciation of the better sentiment of the country and the welfare of the people, and their indifference to the rapid increase of drunkenness, misery and crime, all combine to show that the people of the State will be compelled to encounter a Liquor Dealers' Rebellion.

"It is a question, with them, of self-interest against the peace, the order and the good of society. According to their own statements, 20 millions of dollars are invested in the brewing interest in the State of Ohio, with an annual sale, at retail price, of 35 millions of dollars. It is safe to say, when we add to this an equal amount for the sales of other kinds of liquors, that we have a total of sales at retail of 70 millions of dollars in a single year. Of this sum say one-half, or 35 millions of dollars, is net profit. And here we find the animus of this rebellion.

"The enforcement of Sunday laws curtails profits, and hence the howl sent up in favor of personal liberty. A tax law would reduce the number of saloons at least 50 per cent, thus curtailing their sales largely, and hence their opposition to a tax law.

"They take no note of the fact that nine-tenths of the crime, an equal amount of the pauperism, and one-half of the lunacy and idiocy, and the enormous expense entailed on the people of the State for the support and maintenance of these classes are directly traceable to the liquor traffic. It costs in Ohio $3,000,000 a year to maintain our public institutions, and our poor houses, and to support our out-door paupers. It is safe to say that $2,500,000 of this amount is directly chargeable to the liquor traffic.

"We have in Ohio 15,000 saloons; one for every 225 of our population, and one for every 50 of our voters, and however wise and good the purpose may have been in voting into the Constitution the clause prohibiting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the result has been practically, free trade in their sale. Not a family relationship, scarcely, in the entire State, but can count at least one victim to this horrible traffic.

"The Fox law was declared unconstitutional within three days of the time of its enforcement, and while there were terms in it which were deemed oppressive, yet notwithstanding the manner in which it was received, and the general belief that it would be pronounced constitutional, investigation shows the fact that had it been sustained by the Supreme Court, one-half of the saloons of the State would have gone out of existence. Thus, if it had been declared constitutional, it is perfectly clear that a wholesome restraint would have been put on the traffic—that it would have lessened crime and pauperism, and the expense for the maintenance of the criminal and pauper classes, and the remaining saloons would have been compelled to contribute not less than one and one-half millions of dollars to the revenues of the State, thus relieving the taxpayers to that extent.

"It is probable that the entire saloon interest of the State pays less than $300,000 in taxes, while the same amount of business in other interests pays 10 times that amount. That it is fair that this interest should contribute equitably to the public revenues is beyond question. That the time has come when those in an absolute necessity for the curtailment of the traffic is equally evident to every well informed person. The Republican party stands squarely on this ground, and they will make their fight on it against the saloons.

"I may add that, in my own opinion, the best, the wisest and the most successful measure of restraint lies in the direction of taxation. Prohibition, at least, is but a measure of repression, and that repulsion, taxation will be found to be more effective in restraining the traffic than in prohibition itself.

"In some quarters it is alleged that the Germans, and especially the Republican Germans, will leave the party as a class in consequence of its liquor and Sunday legislation. Our Democratic friends seek every where to circulate this view. From my own observation, and the information of my possession, I am certain that this is untrue. The Germans as a people are as order loving as any other class of our population. The fact about the whole business is that this is a liquor-dealers' rebellion against law, and while it may so happen that in certain localities the beer traffic may be largely carried on by Germans, yet the German people as a class are not sympathizers, aiders or abettors of this rebellion.

"I have met gentlemen from Cincinnati, Germans, who have said to me that this charge against the Germans was untrue. And while they may not have that kind of respect for the Sabbath that is held by Americans, yet they believe that one day a week ought to be set apart for rest and recreation, and not for debauchery and crime."

A FIGHT WITH KNIVES

Two Negros Engage in a Desperate Combat—Both Men Badly Cut.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A terrible quarrel took place between Albert Nixon and John Dickerson, at the corner of Locust street and the Levee, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, in which Nixon had his face split open and nearly torn from his face by a pruning knife used by Dickerson. Nixon had a large pocket knife in his hand which he attempted to use on Dickerson, but when his nose was split he became blinded and Dickerson tried to escape by running along the Levee. Nixon started in pursuit with his nose hanging from his face, and was closing on his antagonist, when seen by Officer Lawler and Desmond; who made toward them with drawn revolvers. The combatants, blinded by blood and passion, took no notice of the officers, and seemed bent only on destroying each other. They dodged each other in and out of saloons and other places as they went rushing wildly along, and caused the crowd that was gathering to leave their path. The officers reached them at last, and with a loaded revolver under the nose of each, caused them to drop their knives. Dickerson was locked up at the Chestnut Street Station, and Nixon was conveyed to the Dispensary, where his face was patched up, and he was then sent to the City Hospital. On examination, it was found that Nixon was cut in four different places, and had his hat and shirt torn in pieces by the pruning knife. Dickerson was cut in the wrist, but not dangerously.

The River and Harbor Bill.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—The following explains itself:

To the President, Washington, D. C.:

At a meeting on 'Change, the Louisville Board of Trade this day resolved that the benefits to be derived from the River and Harbor bill are so great that the objections made to some of its features should not defeat the bill.

JOHN E. GREEN, President.

Girl Burned to Death.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Alice Ritchie, a little girl 12 years old, was fatally burned last night at Jackson and Jacob streets. A traveling showman had erected a tent on the corner, and in going into it she overturned a lamp on herself and was burned to death before the flames were extinguished. Her body was literally cooked, the flesh falling off in large pieces when her clothing was removed.

Arrested for Forgery.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—John P. Propham, superintendent of the folding room of the House of Representatives, was arrested on the charge that while clerk of the United States District Court at Richmond, he forged the name of Judge Hughes in bankrupt cases and secured some $2,100.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 28.

The House bill in regard to the pay of letter carriers passed. The Senate bill to provide for the publication of the 10th census passed. The Senate then took up the Naval Appropriation bill, and the bill was read for action upon the Committee's amendments.

Various changes were reported by the Committee in items of appropriation and agreed to without debate. The amendment dispensing with a civil force at the navy yards was agreed to, but a question of order was raised upon the proviso that not less than two yards shall be maintained upon the Atlantic and Gulf coast, and one upon the Pacific coast, and this was ruled out.

A question of order was raised by Blair upon the item limiting repairs of wooden vessels to those upon which cost repairs was not over 30 per cent. of appraised value. The Committee amended this by fixing 25 per cent. as their limit. The chair (Harris) ruled the amendment out.

Sen. Ingalls said the United States had three great elements of a great navy, a corps of skillful, trained and efficient officers, some heroic traditions, and in great abundance, water. It has 2,100 miles of undefended sea coast and in case of invasion it could rely upon the assistance of 140 vessels of all dimensions, of which but 38 could possibly be rendered effective in case of war.

On motion of Sen. Hoar an amendment was adopted providing "nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters."

Sen. Beck gave notice of a proposed amendment, reducing the appropriation for completing the Niantonomah and launching the old monitors, from $1,000,000 to $400,000, and adding a proviso that no further steps shall be taken for the repair or completion of the four iron clads, until further order of Congress, and that the Naval Advisory Board shall report to Congress by the first of December, 1882, as to the wisdom of such completion.

Sen. Logan gave notice of a proposed amendment, abolishing the prize money clause relative to monitors. It was passed over informally and will be considered to-morrow.

Reading of the bill was then concluded, the remaining committee amendments being adopted without discussion, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

The House joint resolution providing temporarily (until August 3d,) for the expenditures of the Government, was passed.

Messrs. Hawley and Allison offered resolutions amending the rules so that amendments to general legislation placed upon the appropriation bills by the House shall be in order. Referred.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution providing temporarily (until August 3d) for expenditures of the Government, passed.

Mr. Townsend (Ohio) reported back the bill regulating the carriage of explosive materials on passenger steam vessels, Calendar.

Adjourned until Monday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The Senate took up the House bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea. The bill passed without objection. House bill to regulate immigration passed without objection. House bill passed granting the widow of Henry H. Garret, late Minister to Siberia, an amount equal to her husband's salary for one year.

Sen. Miller (Cal.) moved to strike out the clause abolishing the grade of Commodore. Agreed to.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

On motion of Sen. Butler the amendment was adopted striking out the clause providing for the condemnation and sale of such stores and supplies belonging to the several bureaus of the navy as shall be unserviceable, and inserting a clause directing the Secretary of the Navy to make a report of such stores and supplies to Congress.

After coming to an arrangement that a vote should be taken upon the bill at 3 o'clock Monday, the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

The bill passed to prevent counterfeiting in the United States of securities of foreign Governments and providing a penalty for the circulation of such securities.

Sen. Ferry offered a resolution directing the Committee on Pensions to report the Senate bill granting pensions to those who have lost an arm or leg in the service of the United States. Referred.

The Naval appropriation bill was proceeded with, the debate to continue under the five minute rule and the voting to begin at 3 o'clock.

Sen. Butler then moved to amend so as to require the Secretary of the Navy, instead of selling condemned vessels, to report to Congress at the next session such vessels as he may find unfit for use. Adopted.

Vance moved to amend the clause, authorizing the construction of two new cruisers, so as to strike out the requirement that all steel used shall be of domestic manufacture. He said he wanted to save the Government the large bonus which would otherwise be paid steel manufacturers. The experiment, he said, was, all, says, 20, a party vote, except Morgan, Gorman and Brown, who with Davis (Ill.) voted no.

The advisability of empowering the Secretary of the Navy to close useless navy yards and transfer perishable stores and property to other yards, and requiring him to report the facts in each case to Congress, was discussed by Sens. Bayard and Plumb as to the effect which concentration and establishment of yards as a favored point might have in influencing the elections.

Sen. Bayard moved to strike out the item empowering the Secretary of the Navy to close useless navy yards and transfer perishable stores and property to other yards, and directing him to report the facts upon which he acts to Congress.

Sen. Beck called attention to the expensiveness of the navy yard civil establishment, and remarked he never expected to see the party in power willing to consent to the abolition of the yards. They were now willing to do this and he was willing to stand by and assist them. Therefore he favored the provision and opposed the motion.

Sen. Bayard's motion prevailed by yeas 31, nays 24.

Sen. Hoar moved to allow the Navy Department to make proposals for the completion and repair or construction of iron, steel or wooden vessels and where these are less than those of private bidders to require the department to do the work. Ruled out.

The appropriation for the payment and labor in equipping vessels, etc., in the navy yards, was increased $50,000, making a total of $150,000.

Sen. Plumb moved to insert a provision repealing all laws providing for promotion and increase of pay on the retired list. Agreed to, after assurance that the provision would not be retroactive.

A number of proposed amendments were ruled out upon questions of order. The bill was reported to the Senate, and all amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in, except one by Sen. Beck, reducing the appropriation for finishing the Maintenomah and other ironclads from $1,000,000 to $400,000, and stopping further proceedings under the contract of March 3, 1877.

Sen. Plumb moved to strike out this a separate vote upon concurrence which was demanded resulted in yeas 32, nays 23. So the amendment was retained in the bill. All votes in the negative were given by the Republicans.

Sen. Bayard moved to strike out of the item giving the Secretary of the Navy discretion to place officers not at sea on furlough pay, the use of the word "leave" or waiting orders to pay, the part relating to furlough pay. He said that in other grants officers received two-thirds, but when on furlough only half pay, and that this was an arbitrary discretion which had sometimes been abused. He instanced a case within his knowledge in which an officer had been cut down to half pay for giving testimony the Secretary did not like. Bayard's motion was adopted.

The bill then passed on a viva voce vote.

The House bill restoring Fort Benton military domain to public domain, and for other purposes, passed.

On motion of Allison the Sundry Civil bill was taken up. The bill was read for action on committee amendments. After 21 pages had been disposed of, the bill was laid aside until to-morrow, with the expectation that it will then be completed.

Sen. Allison, from the conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported a disagreement, and a new conference was ordered.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill restoring the Fort Benton military reservation to the public domain passed.

Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing for a new mixed commission in accordance with the treaty of April 26, 1856, with the United States and Venezuela. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and leave granted the minority to file a minority report.

Mr. Harris reported back the joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to convene a Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the steamer Jeannette; placed on the calender. The House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table.

The Senate bill to provide for the disposition of the Fort Larned Military Reservation passed.

The Senate bill for the retirement of Ulysses S. Grant, late General and ex-President of the United States, having been reached, McKenzie (Ky.) moved it be laid upon the table. Lost. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Deering (Iowa) submitted the Conference report on the Creek Orphan Fund bill, which was agreed to.

Hiscock, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution appropriating $60,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for fees of United States District Attorneys. Passed.

A recess was taken, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

A DRUNKARD'S DEED.

He Kills His Brother While Attempting to Murder His Father.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 29.—A terrible shooting affray occurred in the hallway of the St. Charles Hotel on Fourth street, in this place to-day, in which Edward T. Harter, a young jeweler, was shot dead by his rum-maddened, maniac brother, John Harter. The particulars of the fratricide are as follows: John Harter keeps a hotel in his father's building, on Fourth street, called the St. Charles. With him is boarding a young doctor, C. E Johnson, and family, formerly of Cleveland, Dr. Johnson has an errand boy by the name of Jacob Heston, whom Harter had been maltreating during the day. Heston had Harter up before the Mayor and fined. Harter, after paying the fine, came back to the hotel bent on vengeance against Johnson, who, he supposed had gotten the boy to have him arrested. His father, William Harter, who was at the hotel with his wife spending the day, met John and tried to quiet him, but he only became more violent and threatened his father if he did not let him at Johnson. John broke past his father, going to the second story in search of Dr. Johnson. His father followed him and caught hold of him. In the meantime some one went into the jewelry store, in the same building, and told Ed. that his father and John were quarreling. Ed. rushed up stairs just as John fired the first shot at his father, which fortunately missed the mark. As he was about to fire a second shot, Ed. jumped in between John and his father and received the ball from his brother's pistol on the left side just below the neck, in the region of his heart. He dropped instantly, and in a few moments was dead. J. B. Salmon at this juncture rushed in and grabbed the revolver from John's hand as it exploded a third time. Saimon received a flesh wound in the hand. Marshal Worthington and Officer Jones drove at this time and arrested John, he fighting them like a very demon, but they got him to the lock-up, and from there transferred him to the county jail. The revolver was a five-barrel 22 caliber.

The prisoner is a man of heavy build, about 30 years old, married, but his wife eloped some time ago with a dentist, on account, it is said, of her husband's rough treatment. John's character is quite below the average, and he is noted for his violent temper and general cussedness.

Deceased was quite different in his ways, and was well liked and respected. He got into some trouble last Winter in a saloon here, killing a man by the name of Aldrich, and an indictment in this court was hanging over him for murder in the second degree, but the case would never have amounted to anything, as the shooting was plainly in self defense, and poor Ed. was at the time no wise the aggressor.

The grief of the father and mother is something fearful to see, and it is doubtful if they ever get over the terrible occurrence. They are a well respected family, and have the sympathy of the community. People are generally dumbfounded over this, and you see squads here and there, all over Town, talking over the awfulness of it.

The prisoner will have a hearing some time this week, or as soon as possible, for the grief stricken father, after the inquest, related, as a witness, the particulars of the shooting. It will probably go hard with the prisoner. People are maddened over this shooting, and will see justice is meted out. This makes four murders in this place the last year.

DYNAMITE CROWE.

A Secret Convention in Chicago—A Factory to Be Established.

PEORIA, Ill., July 31.—P. W. Crowe, of dynamite fame, has returned to this city from Chicago, where, it is reported, a convention was held last week, which was attended by a number of prominent Irish-Americans from different sections of the country. The report was confirmed by the interview which a reporter of the Transcript had with Crowe this evening. The proceedings were kept secret so successfully that no information of the meeting being held was conveyed to the press. It now transpires that arrangements were made, returns from which, Crowe says, will be heard in a month or less. It is described as having been a union convention of the Clan Nagael organization and the dynamite faction. Crowe, upon being interrogated regarding the matter, replied that the foregoing statement is in effect correct. The understanding is that the "dynamite school" referred to therein is nothing more nor less than a factory for the manufacture of bombs and other explosives to be used by the Crowe-Ross-Dynamite faction in its war against England.

LETTER CARRIERS.

Provisions of the Bill Governing Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Letter Carriers' bill, reported by Ferry and passed by the Senate, provides for the amending of sections 3 and 4 of the act of February, 1879, so they will read as follows:

Sec. 3. Upon the recommendation of the Postmaster of any City the Postmaster General may establish third grade letter carriers, known as "auxiliary," who shall be paid at the rate of $600 per annum, and who may be employed at any letter carrier office.

Sec. 4. Appointments of letter carriers in Cities having two or more classes, shall be made to the class having the minimum rate of pay, and promotions from lower grades in said Cities shall be made to the next higher grade, at the expiration of one year's service, on certificate of the Postmaster as to the efficiency and faithfulness of the candidate during the preceding year; provided, however, the Postmaster General be and hereby is authorized to appoint one or more substitute carriers, whose compensation shall be one dollar per annum and pro rata compensation at such carriers whose routes they may be required to serve, and provided further, no boxes or collection of mail matter by carriers shall be placed inside of any building except a public building or railroad station.

The bill now only awaits the signature of the President.

YELLOW FEVER.

Of the Most Virulent Form, Raging at Matamoras — Excitement and Consternation.

LAREDO, July 29.—Advices from Matamoras, Mexico, are that a fever which has been prevalent there called malarial, proves to be the most virulent type of yellow fever. It is rapidly spreading, and black vomit accompanies it. There have been a number of deaths the past four days, and the disease is regarded as epidemic. Col. Soto, of the Mexican regular army, lost his wife and daughter, and is now dying himself. Brownsville and Matamoras have been quarantined against all lower Rio Grande towns. Great excitement and consternation exists.

A dispatch from Austin confirm the news above given, and says the State Health Officer has notified the New Orleans Board of his action and will picket the Rio Grande with rangers if necessary.

Gutlean Again.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Rev. Dr. Hicks has received a letter from Mr. Scoville informing him that he proposed to come to Washington this week for the purpose of contesting Guiteau's will. Mr. Scoville is anxious to get possession of the body, as he has received numerous offers for it. It is even stated that money has been advanced to him for the purpose of making this contest, and that he is really the agent of the parties that intend to buy the body. Dr. Hicks says he proposes to maintain his rights. The only point in the will is the refusal of Mr. Charles H. Reed, who was one of the witnesses, to swear that Guiteau was of sound mind. He believes that he was insane.

Riding on a Rail.

LIBERTY, Ind., July 28.—Last night, about 9:30, W. R. Crail, from Effingham, Ill., was rode on a rail through the town, accompanied by a large crowd with a martial band playing the rogue's march. It is alleged he insulted some ladies on the street the night before, for which he was arrested and locked up, but no charges being filed against him he was released, when the crowd got him and gave him a free ride to the outskirts of the town and bade him skip out, which he did. Our postmaster had a letter from him to-day, in which he thanked God he had arrived in a civilized country.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Aug 2, 1882.

The business of the country during the past week exhibited more activity than for the previous week, and while the volume of trade has largely increased, a most gratifying feature is the fact that conservatism characterizes every branch of industry. There is an entire absence of the wild speculation of a few years ago. Merchants who buy at primary points make no haste, but carefully select what they need, and when their accounts are made up are in a position to pay cash, which gives us a solid foundation to the trade of the country. Continued and increased business prosperity seems assured. Everything that goes to sustain human life is in abundance, and within a brief space of time will be so cheap that complaint should not be heard by any one able to earn even the smallest wages.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 5 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper at 5@6 ₱ cent. Bar silver, 114c. Sterling Exchange steady; actual business, $4.85½ for 60 days and $4.88½ for sight. Government bonds irregular. State securities inactive. Railroad bonds dull and irregular. Stocks—During the last hour stocks have been strong and active. Prices at noon showed an advance of ¼@1¾ ₱ cent., Lake Erie & Western, Oregon Navigation, Michigan Central, Denver and Lake Shore most conspicuous.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 101¾; U. S. 5's extended, 101; 4½s coupons, 114½; 4's coupons, 120; Pacific sixes of 95, 130

The following will show the changes in Government bonds during the week ended August 1, in comparison with price of a week previously:

	August 1.	July 25
U. S. 6's extended	101¾	102
" 5's coupons	101	101¾
" 4½s coupons	114½	115
" 4s coupons	120	120½
Pacific 6s, 95	130	130

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 25, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 7,463,140	$ 7,626,589
Previously reported	210,715,655	175,397,751
Total since Jan. 1	$218,178,795	$182,984,340

The following shows the imports of general merchandise and dry